E PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

). BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
). THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

-IGO IRON WORKS,

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 WATER STREET.

ler Iron,

Firebox Plates,

Flue Sheets,

Sheet Iron.

old Closed in New York Last Evening 145¼.

CITY ITEMS.

A Young Man

res boarding within a short walk of Fifth street. ress J. A. F., Box 308, Pittsburgh.

St. Louis Lager Beer,

e genuine stuff—better than any in the city—will apped this morning, at ten o'clock, at Lutz's Sa- , Diamond street, near Wood.

To Country Merchants.

ll lines of merinos, alpacas, lustres, mohairs, pop- lins, barathias, repps, empress cloths, coburgs, de 38, and other dress goods, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 ket street. Also, muslins, prints, balmorals, bar- and other flannels, cassimeres, tweeds, jeans, at h less than Eastern prices.

McFarland's Grove.

r Shady side Station, East Liberty, where the ad- ned sale of building and garden lots is advert sed me off on Monday afternoon, it has been proposed ld be called Shady Center, from its central posi- and beautiful grove.

ks and Dress Goods at Retail

Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, in great variety at bargains.

Don't Forget

dvertise in the Beaver County *Local*, published at ver, Pa. Circulation in the county over one thou- d.

McBride's King of Pain.

e genuine article sold at Fleming's, No. 84 Mar- street.

Neck-ties and Scarfs.

w styles just received at the Gentlemen's Empori- 72 Fifth street, opposite the postoffice.

Itch, Tetter.

e Swayne's Ointment. Sole agency, McClarran's g Store.

Ida and Emma Webb,

fairy stars of the American stage, will appear at Opera House on Monday, the 18th.

Alpacas, Coburgs, Paramattas

other dress goods as cheap as calicos at Barker & , 59 Market street.

Photograph Albums.

er two hundred kinds at Pittock's, opposite the office.

The King.

hat King? Why, he of Pain, as well as the orig- Lindsay's Blood Searcher, at Fulton's Drug Store, 67 and 69 Fifth street. Country merchants ob- e the place.

Card Photographs

ittock's, opposite the postoffice.

ll and Winter Under-garments,

prising Shaker-knit, Shaker-flannel, merino and at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, site the postoffice.

Gentlemen't Emporium.

72 Fifth street, opposite the postoffice. Murdock tnam, successors to T. S. Robinson & Co.

Remember

Barran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Dia d, near Fifth street.

Superior Pianos.

o splendidly carved, Louis XIV style, seven oc- tgnave, grand pianos, with Araffe treble, and all late valuable improvements; also, one upright ; all from the celebrated factories of William e & Co., Baltimore, have just been received by lotte Blume 43 Fifth street. Persons in want of lly first-class instrument, would do well to call examine the above before purchasing.

wo Cases of Piles Cured by Dr.

kland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, onsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with ffles, that he has been troubled for eight years an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was arged from the army as incurable, (he being quite yed with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile edy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, e the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strick- ought to convince those suffering, that the most vated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. kland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists ev- here.

l of Dr. Strickland's Medicines

old in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph ling's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 et street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth

ry Sleeve-buttons with Initials,

e Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, oppo- e postoffice.

Pure Old Rye Whisky,

dy and Wine, for medicinal use. Get them at arran's Drug Store, and you will be certain to get pure and reliable articles.

Remember the Great Sale

luable building lots, at Braddock's Fields, will place on Saturday, September 16, at one o'clock, s will leave the Connellsville Depot, corner Ross Water streets, precisely at one o'clock, to convey s and gentlemen to and from the sale free of e. No tickets required. B. McLain & Co. A. valuo, Auctioneer.

Prof. Jean Manns

to inform his pupils that he will resume his les- on Monday, September 18.

xander's Genuine Kid Gloves,

ors and sizes, at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 street, opposite the postoffice.

Country Merchants

find a large stock of drugs, patent medicines, ngs, perfumery, dyes, &c., at very low prices, Clarran's Drug Store.

Superior Wine.

e of excellent quality is made by Mr. Speer, of ic, New Jersey, from cultivated Sambucco grapes, s imported from Portugal, which grow as large bella grapes. The wine is excellently agreeable, e grape from which it is made gives it superior and medical qualities that are more beneficial human system than wines from other grape or *Med. Surg. Reporter.*

r's Samburg Wine is sold, wholesale and retail, ph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, 1 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth

The Great Purifier.

, M. Lindsey's Improved Blood searcher, whole- ad retail, at J. M. Fulton's Drug Store, No. 67 treet. I am now ready to fill all orders for this ocellent remedy according to directions of Dr y himself, who I had for a time associated in the paration, and from whom I purchased the right nufacture and sell the same. If you want to be a genuine article, see that the name of J. M on the engine around each bottle. -Any one I shall hereafter detect in pirating de-mark I will prosecute to the full extent of the hemait I have already been forced to institute is hoped, protect me hereafter from the mis- entations of the unprincipled and unscrupulous. ATSON.

M. Fulton, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, is the thorized manufacturer of this medicine in our le also has a superb stock of drugs and patent nes, which he will dispose of at low figures.

The Fitness of Things.

there is a fitness in the disposition of things gen- and in that of some things particular, is fully trated in the uniqueness of the appearance of the establishments on St. Clair street, but no- cially as in the store of Messrs. Kane & Duffey. mirring the style displayed in the construction ridge, which we do every time we cross it, we help admiring, for the same reason—beauty of ction—the magnificent manner in which gar re made to fit at Kane & Duffey's. We really at there is a more significant fitness of things n in many of our much-talked-of public struc ings. The very finest choice stock of fall and winter hich this house has received from the East, we ey do not intend to be surpassed by any other the city. This stock comprises, among other fine Tricot Cloth, Chinchillas, English Miltons, Cloths and Cassimeres, Beavers, and all kinds y cloths; also, Vestings of all patterns, shades lities. The goods which we have examined are e. That the fall and winter seasons will find Duffey equal to any emergency, gentlemen ow from the brilliant reputation they have al- tained. There is no reason why the garments a gentleman should not be as well fitted to he tailor as his cause is made to suit him by rtect. On this rule Kane & Duffy receive or- hese establishment, No. 14 St. Clair street.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865. NO. 6.

A Superb Piano.

We are pleased to notice the owners of the new steamboat Dictator have purchased the Grand Square Bradbury Piano, to which the card in to-day's paper, from a number of professors of music, has referred. The proprietors of that floating palace have spared no expense to have everything of the best, and have shown their good judgment and taste in selecting the most elegant and perfect piano forte ever brought to Pittsburgh. Wamelink & Barr, St. Clair street, are the sole agents for this city and Western Pennsylvania.

A Tree is Known by its Fruits.

The Book Publishers' Presentation Depot is known by the valuable presents they are daily giving away to their customers. This generosity can be tested by calling at No. 74 Fifth street.

Only Fifty Cents

For a two-dollar novel. Must be sold. Five hundred bound novels, for fifty cents per volume, (price formerly two dollars,) at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

The Jeff. Davis Treasure,

C. E. Twombly, special agent of the Treasury Department, has just arrived from Augusta, Georgia, by the way of Savannah and New York, having in charge the one hundred thousand dollars, principally gold coin, captured from Jeff. Davis' train as it was passing through Georgia. The Government should send part of the gold to Pittsburgh to procure photograph albums at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

Prince's Organs and Melodeons.

Over forty thousand now in use. Each instrument warranted five years. An entire new stock received at Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth street.

Agents

Can make five to ten dollars per day, selling fine steel engravings. Apply at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

Card.

We take pleasure in recommending to the musical profession, and to the public generally, the Grand Square Piano Forte now on exhibition at the rooms of the agents, Wamelink & Barr, No. 12 St. Clair street, as being fully equal to the ordinary Grand Piano in power and brilliancy of tone, and excels in beauty of workmanship any we have yet seen.

Carl Grebe, Professor of Piano,
Herman Th. Knake, "
Wm. A. Lawton, "
Edwin Sherratt, "
Fred. B. Holmes, "
Rev. W. S. Gray, "

Wm. B. Bradbury is the only manufacturers in the United States who makes the Grand Piano in a square case—a much more desirable shape for the parlor than the ordinary Grand.

White Lead, Linseed Oil.

If you wish to have your painting done in a satisfactory manner, get your materials at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

GENERAL GRANT INVITED TO PITTSBURGH.

The action taken at the meeting of citizens at Wilkins Hall yesterday afternoon, on the proposition to invite Lieutenant General GRANT to our city, will, of course, meet with a hearty response on the part of our people generally. Pittsburgh owes it to itself to give General GRANT an enthusiastic and generous reception. Besides being a brave, discreet, and enlightened soldier, and an ardent patriot, his name represents that heroism which suppressed the rebellion and gave back to the country Peace. Let our demonstration of respect for General GRANT be worthy of our city. A report of the proceedings of the Wilkins Hall meeting will be found in another column.

BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL.—The steamship *Somerset*, of the new Baltimore and Liverpool line, is advertised to sail from Baltimore on the 30th instant. Here is enterprise which Philadelphia might imitate with profit.

OIL CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Question of Reliability—The Late Flood in Holliday Run—Personal Matter.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, September 15.

I notice in the *Dispatch* a communication from their correspondent "J," in which it is intimated that the COMMERCIAL'S Oil City correspondent is not reliable, referring to the reported stoppage of the United States well and to the partial inundation of Oil City. With reference to the United States well, a report prevailed in this city on the 4th that it had stopped, and I telegraphed you as much in the evening. Next day, I telegraphed to Pithole concerning the report, and learned that although the rumor started there it was not true, and so informed you by telegraph. The United States well was out of order a day or two from some cause, which gave rise to the report, and which consequently was not wholly without foundation.

Relative to the flood at Oil City, Mr. "J," unfairly states that I meant in the Allegheny river. My dispatch distinctly says Allegheny—much less refer to it—but of Holliday run, which *did* rise suddenly very high and caused heavy damage. As Mr. J. makes no allusion to Holliday Run, probably he does not know of its existence, which may be accounted for from his being a stranger, having few acquaintances and not very wide awake generally. I infer he is not the latter from the statement he makes relative to rel iable newspapers in "these regions," for the COMMERCIAL circulates twenty-five copies to one of the *Dispatch*. This is *reliable*. I presume the COMMERCIAL desires no contest with the *Dispatch* on the question which is the most "reliable paper in Pittsburgh," but one thing I do know, the COMMERCIAL'S correspondence are regarded in this and other markets, as the only reliable ones made and contracts and transactions are daily made by them. As an illustration of the general fact, take the single circumstance that the *Dispatch* one day this week gave the receipts of oil at Pittsburgh at 351 barrels, when in reality they amounted to 9,314, as given by the COMMERCIAL. But this was as good as it generally is. W. G.

Designs and Progress of Fenianism.

The New York *Times* is informed that "the Fenian Society is largely engaged in wagon manufacture up town. The vehicles already built are marked as the property of the Order, and they have very much the appearance of the conveyances which go to make up an army train. It is quite possible, however, that they may be merely covered carriages, to be used for pic-nic excursions. On this supposition the enterprise of the brotherhood resolves itself into a very harmless pastime, and no diplomatic complications need grow out of it. So much the better for the peace of the world. A few more pic-nics at Jones' Wood will hurt nobody; and a procession of canvas-covered wagons will be a novel feature in the demonstration."

The Springfield (Ill.) Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood have published an address to the American people, announcing that "Ireland is about to have her revolution," and asking for pecuniary aid. The address says:

"Our brothers at home are organized in a manner far superior to any oppressed people we have ever read of. The days of Provisional Government is established—an army of 200,000 men is sworn to sustain it. Officers, American and Irish, who have served with distinction in your service, are silently at work in Ireland to assume control of the active operations to be inaugurated in a few months—sooner, much sooner than any of you can believe. All they require now is arms to enable them to meet the enemy on something like equality. A large sum of money is required, and without hesitation we appeal to you for that assistance necessary to enable an oppressed but an uprising people. You need have no fears of war between our common enemy and yourself. Believe us, we will give her all the work she can attend to at home and in Ireland, without crossing the Atlantic to find it."

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* has been shown a counterfeit one dollar Treasury greenback. The whole appearance of the bill is bad, and compared with a genuine note, its spurious character may be detected at a glance. Probably the most prominent difference from the genuine is apparent in the circle, on the face of the bill, containing the numbers 1, 2, 3—the figure 3 in the counterfeit touching the lower border, while in the genuine it is full a quarter of an inch above the border. Spinner's signature is good.

Several counterfeit $100 U. S. compound interest notes, dated May 1st, 1865, were offered in this city yesterday. They were sufficiently well executed to deceive those not well acquainted with the face of the genuine. Indeed a receiving clerk at one of our oldest banks was much puzzled to detect the fraudulent character of one of them. As this is understood to be the first counterfeit of the currency of this denomination, the Assistant United States Treasurer in this city, will send it to Washington to-day. So exact is the imitation, that but for the fact that in two instances where they were offered, the parties took fright and ran off, before receiving their change, leaving the note behind, the fact of its spurious character might well be doubted, so evenly divided is the opinion of experts on the matter. We shall not attempt to point out nice differences which might not be seen by every one, even on comparison, and so be taken to their loss, but caution the public against all $100 compound interest bills of the 15th of May, 1865.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

LATE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

New Naval Regulations—Currency Redemption—What Secretary McCulloch Says—Positions in Executive Departments—New Paper at Nashville—Report on Commercial Relations—Presentation to the President—The South Carolina Convention—Government Rolling Mill at Chattanooga—Pardons—Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Flags were hoisted on City Hall and a number of other buildings yesterday in commemoration of the capture of the city of Mexico by General Scott.

The following is an abstract from the new navy regulations, to be issued after the 1st of June, 1866: Neither Ensign Masters nor Lieutenants will be promoted to the next higher grades, respectively, until they have established to the entire satisfaction of the board of examining officers or others duly appointed by the board, that they possess a sufficient knowledge of the French or Spanish language to speak the same with a fair degree of fluency.

In regard to the redemption of the National Bank notes, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent the following reply to a letter from the committee of associated banks.

"My opinion is that the National Banks ought to redeem their notes at their counters, and that a system should be adopted that shall compel it, when it will not be done voluntarily. Redemption at such points is needed to give uniform value to notes of National Banks, and that the effect of such system would be advantageous to the people and the banking system. The points at which redemption should be made, are those at which interior banks, in conformity with current of trade, keep their bank balances. I am, very truly, yours,

(Signed) H. MCCULLOCH."

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Clark, Comptroller of the Currency:

"I can see no objection whatever to your proposed plan of a clearing or assorting house. It will make the notes of all the National banks what they cannot otherwise be, of equal value in every part of the country. If they are redeemed at par at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, they will be at par in every section of the land. I am confident the measure, if adopted, will meet the approval of all the banks, and may be the means of preventing disastrous results to all the material interests of the country."

The *World's* Washington special says: There is just now a large pressure for office in the various Executive Departments. A goodly proportion are to be discharged from the military service, who are seeking positions. The Treasury Department has given notice that it will only make appointments to fill vacancies, and the Government printing office is engaged in a card declaring that no more employees are desired in that Bureau. A large number of females are seeking positions in both these Departments.

A new daily paper will be issued in Nashville by gentlemen formerly attached to the press of this city. It will sustain President Johnson.

The State Department has issued, several months in advance of the usual time, a printed report on our commercial relations for 1865. It is a larger document than any heretofore issued, and contains more elaborate and interesting details. Bound copies authorized by Congress will be furnished in a few days.

The *Tribune's* special says: The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday presented, through Secretary Harlan, to the President and Secretary of State, a beautifully engrossed copy of their resolutions on the death of President Lincoln. The *Post* to-day received a dispatch from South Carolina saying that the State Convention had convened, and of all the delegates, at least three-fourths were original secessionists and active participants in the rebellion.

The *Times* special says: The Government rolling mill at Chattanooga were opened by the Quartermaster General yesterday. There were but few hands, and these figures as to suggest collusion. The matter has been referred to the Secretary of War for decision. This mill is the only one in the south in successful operation, but two others are to be put in work in prospect on the Southern railroads. An inspection of the sanitary condition of the entire city will be made in a few days by the army surgeons, under direction of the freedmen's bureau.

The President to-day appointed Charles H. Campbell to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of Savannah.

The only pardons granted to-day up to two o'clock, by the President, under the provisions of the amnesty proclamation, were James L. OTT, of South Carolina, and Henry C. Wagner, of Georgia. Mr. OTT was also one name spoken of as United States Senator by the people, but the matter has not progressed any further than the mere mention of his name.

The receipts from the internal revenue to-day were nearly $1,500,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular letter to Collectors of Customs, having charge of revenue cutters. It says among other things that the requirements of law will not be satisfied by inspecting incoming vessels. They must be boarded and actually examined, a copy received, and the hatches unfastened. If, on examination there be just grounds of suspicion that the vessel or cargo contains dutiable goods not on the manifest, and designed to be smuggled into the United States, or contains goods on which duties are unpaid, or if one be not available, a petty officer of the cutter will be placed on board the vessel to remain with her till she arrives at her destination. The utmost vigilance will be used to this performance of them will be vigorously enforced. The regulations are modified so as to forbid the diversion of revenue cutters under any circumstances or on any pretext whatever, from service except by the express authority of the Department. One of the objects of this modification is to prevent officers not well acquainted with the face of the genuine. Indeed a receiving clerk at one of our oldest banks was much puzzled to detect the fraudulent character of one of them. As this is understood to be the first counterfeit of the currency of this denomination, the Assistant United States Treasurer in this city, will send it to Washington to-day. So exact is the imitation, that but for the fact that in two instances where they were offered, the parties took fright and ran off, before receiving their change, leaving the note behind, the fact of its spurious character might well be doubted, so evenly divided is the opinion of experts on the matter. We shall not attempt to point out nice differences which might not be seen by every one, even on comparison, and so be taken to their loss, but caution the public against all $100 compound interest bills of the 15th of May, 1865.

Various Items.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The Government has decided to forbear any further time for the acceptance of bids for the purchase of the Chattanooga rolling mill, that is till October 5th.

The United States revenue cutter Kanekaik has arrived at Norfolk, where she is to remain on duty. The flag ship Malvern, Commodore Radford, had arrived for Port Royal, Charleston and Beaufort, just from a tour of inspection.

The ship Europe, from City Point, with tobacco from Richmond, had sailed for Bordeaux.

Major General Weitzel left Fortress Monroe to-day, on the steamer Thomas Colyer.

The census of the colored people is being taken in this district by officers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The President to-day appointed Charles H. Campbell to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of Savannah.

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Operations of the Shenandoah.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—Honolulu dates to August 25th, have been received. The whalers James Maury, Joseph Maxwell and Richmond, had arrived from the Arctic, the former under bond, with 150 sailors, crews of vessels burned by the Shenandoah. She left the Arctic about the time the Nile departed for this city, and reports the total captures by the Shenandoah at thirty, which twenty-six were burned, and four bonded. Their names were heretofore telegraphed. The Maxwell reports ten whalers escaped, without giving their names. The Emily Jordan and John W. Wade had previously sailed for the Ochotsk sea. The ship Cyclone, from Boston, arrived at Honolulu on the 22d of July.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—The Collector has commenced to refund the one per cent. per pound shipping fee on cotton, and five cents as a merchandise fee, heretofore erroneously collected.

The Mobile *News'* Montgomery special says: Many influential citizens of Marengo and adjacent counties, have petitioned Governor Parsons, asking his interposition for the removal of Col. Lynch, of the Fifth Wisconsin cavalry, as Lynch's open sentiments would lead to a large rebellion against the whites, bloodshed being imminent.

Monopoly Broken Up.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Collector King has broken up the monopoly of carting and lightering goods at this port, and thrown the business open to all who can furnish the necessary bonds.

Highly Interesting.

Succoring the Garrison of Fort Sumter—Mr. Holt's reply to Mr. Blair—No Issue of Five-Twenties—Troops in the South not to be Withdrawn—Retrenchment of Government Expenses—Henry Bank Robbery—The Algonquin and Winooski.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Judge Holt, in his reply to Mr. Blair, denies the latter's charge that he (Judge Holt) made or was in any manner a party to an armistice with the rebel Secretary at the time the question of succoring the garrison of Fort Sumter was before Buchanan's cabinet. He also says he never signed, or was in any way a party to an agreement, that no act of war would take place on the part of the United States during Mr. Buchanan's term, nor does he believe any such agreement was authorized by Mr. Buchanan or ever entered. He quotes from a letter which he wrote, as Secretary of War, in January, 1861, to Col. Hayne, saying, should Major Anderson's safety require reinforcements every effort would be made to supply them. At that time, however, the Government did not deem it necessary to send him reinforcements because he made no such request, and felt quite secure in his position.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The Secretary of the Treasury denies the report that he intends to issue five-twenties in exchange for Treasury compound interest notes.

The statement that all the troops will be soon withdrawn from the Southern States, is entirely groundless.

The force in the Treasury Department is gradually falling to the lowest limit consistent with the necessities of the public service. Large cuts and retrenchments are also in progress in other Departments of the Government.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of Government bonds were abstracted from the counter of a banking house in Wall street yesterday afternoon, when the attention of the clerks was diverted. A reward of $1,000 has been stopped and $20,000 reward offered for their recovery.

Mr. Dickerson contradicts the statement that the Algonquin has been ordered home, and appears that the official trial has not yet commenced. It will commence as soon as both vessels can be put in order. The Winooski is to be furnished with 1,000 pounds of coal per hour, and make fifteen revolutions per minute for four days. The Algonquin is to have the same allowance, and if she exhausts more coal or makes more revolutions per minute than the Winooski, she wins; if not, she loses.

Atlantic Cable Buoys.

HALIFAX, September 15.—Lieut Gamble, R. N., of H. M. steamer "Urgent" in a letter to the *Express*, says: The "Urgent" has just returned from where the cable buoys are reported to have been placed and with the best lookouts, officers and men, saw neither of them. He concludes that if the Great Eastern's reckonings were correct, the buoys must have parted from the cable and drifted about the ocean.

STATE ITEMS.

More property has recently changed hands, and more buildings are now in contemplation and process of erection, in Monongahela City than has taken place at any one time in twenty years.

Brevet Major General Miller and wife are visiting at their former home, Monongahela City. Gen. Miller has been assigned to duty in California.

Last Sabbath, Mr. Allison Loughrey, residing near Blairsville, while in the act of hitching a horse to a buggy, in order to go to church, was kicked on the back of the head by the animal, injuring him to such an extent as to cause his death on Monday.

At the Government sale of mules in Indiana last Tuesday, one hundred and fifty animals were sold at sums varying from $10 to $145. The average price was $75 83½; and the aggregate amount of sales, $11,375.

General Hambright, of Lancaster, has been appointed brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, from the State of Pennsylvania.

Charles Lucyus, a German jeweller, of Philadelphia, quarrelled with his brother Louis, a furloughed soldier, a female they both courted, and on Wednesday night, while walking with a party of friends along the street, amicably, Charles drew a knife and stabbed Louis mortally. Charles was committed to prison to answer.

Hon. James Bloom, late Associate Judge of Clearfield county, died at his residence in Bloom township, that county, on the fifth inst., in the 71st year of his age.

A veteran of 1812, named John J. Hicks, has been visiting Doylestown, Bucks county, from which he removed in 1818 to the West. He fought in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and when the late rebellion began, in 1861, he joined a three months regiment from Illinois, and served a campaign in Missouri. He subsequently enlisted again in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, and in that organization was in the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro, and half a dozen others. A year since, owing to his great age, he was honorably discharged, and for a great part of the time since has been employed in the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, at Philadelphia. This remarkable man is now in his *eighty-fourth year*, and is undoubtedly the oldest man who carried a musket in the ranks of the great Union army.

The experimental farm of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania at Gwynedd, Montgomery county, was opened last week with a select class of students in the principles and practice of agriculture. The Principal will reside and work on the farm, and attend stated lectures at the College in the city.

A Washington special of Thursday says: The President to-day pardoned Mensel Reid, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. This is one of the brothers of Reid who recently figured in the habeas corpus case in Philadelphia, in which there was a conflict of authority between the National Government and the State Courts. Reid is in custody on a warrant charging him with the crime of treason, and the President's pardon recites this fact.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Major Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, has been pardoned by the President.

Judge Holt has published a reply to Montgomery Blair's charges, in which he denies emphatically, and proves his assertions by letters from Lieutenant General Scott and others that he never went into an agreement between the Buchanan's Cabinet that there should be no war during the latter's term of office. General Scott, Judge Holt, states, that the latter did all in his power to see the fort relieved.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The time is not far distant when there will be an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet. The members whose time will have come are Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, Speed, and Judge Advocate Holt. You may rely upon what I assert. It is the President's wish that his Cabinet shall be a perfectly harmonious one, as nearly so as possible, and when all is ready the change will be made, and new members duly announced."

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in session at Covington, adopted by a vote of thirty-seven against twenty-five, the minority report, which expressed the opinion that the action of the late General Conference only, any overtures looking to re-union. The report favors re-union. Seventeen of the union members asked to be excused, thereby resigning ministerial functions. Others resigned their seats.

Herschel V. Johnson reports Alex. H. Stevens, the rebel Vice President, in ordinary health and as comfortably situated as any one can be in confinement. He has the freedom of the fort, and is allowed to receive the visits of friends quite as many are admitted as he desires to receive. His brother, L. Stevens, who accompanied Mr. Johnson to Fort Warren, remains there still, and is permitted to stop in his brother's apartments and join him in his walks in exercise. Mr. Stevens will probably not be paroled till the question of reconstruction is practically settled by the admission of Representatives from the Southern States.

It is asserted that the largest months' business in dry goods ever done in New York was the month ending September 10, 1865. The market was swept bare—but the jobbers have not thus commenced falling again, and a tumble may take place.

A dispatch from Halifax, yesterday, states that the fire at Liverpool, on Thursday, destroyed fourteen houses and the Baptist and Methodist churches. The loss is about $40,000. There are lamentable reports in this woods, near the town, and the country is very dry.

The Alabama State Convention was organized Thursday noon. Ex-Gov. Fitzpatrick was elected President by acclamation. Gov. Parsons administered the oath to all the members, as requested by President Johnson. The action of the Convention, it is said, will be conservative, differing but little from that of Mississippi.

In the Kentucky annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Wednesday, a minority report, opposing reuniting with the Northern church, was adopted by a large majority.

The report, which was denied, that Miss Fox of "Knoxings" memory, was married to Dr. Kane, and that his family have defrauded her of $5,000 left to her by him, is repealed, and the promised book with all the correspondence and evidence will soon appear.

A VALUABLE SECRET.—The *Scientific American* says: "The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently a source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such ungnents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia and place about two table-spoonsfulls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this leaves the skin as clean, sweet and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician."

MASONIC OFFICERS ELECTED.—At the triennial conclave of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, in Cleveland last week, the following officers were elected and installed to serve for the ensuing three years: Sir H. L. Palmer, of Wisconsin, M. E. grand master; Sir Wm. L. Gardner, of Massachusetts, deputy grand master; Sir J. Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana, grand generalissimo; Sir Kent Jarvis, of Ohio, grand captain general; Sir Robert Dingle, of Washington, D. C., grand prelate; Sir George W. Kelly, of Missouri, grand senior warden; Sir H. C. Ranny, of Illinois, grand junior warden; Sir John W. Simonds, of New York, grand treasurer; Sir John D. Caldwell, of Ohio, grand recorder; Sir Wm. C. Munger, of Kentucky, grand standard bearer; Sir Alex. L. Stevens, of Washington, D. C., grand sword bearer; Sir George W. Prescott, of Minnesota, grand warden; Sir J. B. Covert, of Ohio, grand captain guard.

THE EXPECTED COMETS.—The last foreign mail brings news of the appearance of two comets, supposed to be Biela's, in England. Mr. E. J. Lowe writes that on Sunday night of the 26th ult. he noticed a comet, twice the apparent size of Jupiter, and a few moments later found a second body of similar appearance, about three degrees to the north. Through a small telescope the first comet exhibited a bright nucleus, having a dark oblong space in the centre. The form was oval and there was no nucleus. The second appeared rather more than half as large as the first, and without any nucleus or dark portion. Both comets were watched for half an hour, until the sky became overcast. The night was exceedingly unfavorable. Should these objects prove to be the two bodies known as Biela's comet, they are considerably brighter than when seen in former years. Their situation however, is not in accordance with their calculated place.

MARRIAGE OF GEN. KAUTZ.—A distinguished wedding took place in Cleveland, Thursday noon at the residence of Ex-Governor Tod. The bride was Miss Charlotte Tod, daughter of the Ex-Governor, and the bridegroom was Major General Augustus V. Kautz, of Potomac army fame, than whom the Union possesses no more gallant officer. The Cleveland *Herald* says: "Several but friends of the family were present on the occasion, the wedding being of a strictly private character. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Starkey, of Trinity Church. Besides the bride and bridegroom the bridal party consisted of the bride's brothers and sisters and a cousin—Miss Smith, of Warren."

THE WOOL TRADE.—There is, says the *Ohio Farmer*, no such thing in Ohio now as a wool trade, properly speaking—very little is being sold and that that does change hands does so at the rates which have been quotable for some weeks past. The growers are "waiting yet. With the great rise in the prices of all woolen manufactures, they can see no valid reason why wool should not share somewhat in the advance; and they will probably hold out to test that question. Whenever the manufacturers want ten millions pounds of the best and finest sorts of wools in Ohio, they can have the pile by showing a little liberality, and paying a just consideration.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTS SUMTER AND PICKENS.

Letter From Q. M. General Meigs.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—Quartermaster General Meigs has written a letter in the matter of the Sumter and Pickens expeditions. He deems it proper that he should call attention to some of the facts in the case to show that the Secretary of State is not liable to the charge of having deceived the President, or of having caused the Powhatan to be diverted from the purpose to which the President had assigned her, without his knowledge. I myself, he says, suggested to the President the name of the Powhatan and of her commander, and prepared orders in relation to her movements, for his signature. This I did on the 21st of March or the 1st of April, three or four days before the Sumter expedition was resolved on. The Pickens expedition was planned and ordered with the knowledge of the President, the Secretary of State, Lieutenant General Scott, Col. E. D. Keys and myself; when Lieut. Porter was detailed to command the naval portion of the expedition its object was communicated to him; when Col. Harvey Brown was assigned to command the troops, his instructions made known to him its destination. To none others in or out of the expedition was its destination known until we were nearly in sight of the Sand Hills, off Pensacola. This first successful military expedition of the war originated with Mr. Seward. Until it sailed the United States had declined everywhere. The fortress had just been finished. He carried it into the President, merely saying he thought the President ought to see some of the younger officers, and not consult only with men, who, in war, might call each other out to a duel. When the President struck out of the instructions prepared for the commander of the expedition authority to declare martial law at Key West, and on the Gulf coast, Mr. Seward introduced him to restore it.

Some interference with the later programme of another expedition, it seems, arose from the secrecy with which both were organized. All the most important posts and fortresses in the Gulf harbors of Pensacola, Key West and Tortugas were fortified, and the fleets which would have been necessary for their reduction or blockade, were made available at other points which had been lost by the supineness of the President elect.

Secrecy has its inconveniences, but upon perfect secrecy depended these great stakes, and so well kept was the secret, that in the recess of Congress a powerful armament left New York at once news of the destination, and of the success of the expedition.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS.

Treaties Finally Agreed Upon.

FORT SMITH, ARK., September 11.—The following telegram announces the treaty of permanent peace with the United States as represented by the loyal delegates. Osages, Seminoles, Creeks, Chickasaws, Cowskills, Senecas, Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Quapaws. The treaty concludes as follows:

The undersigned do hereby acknowledge themselves as the proper subjects of the United States of America, and covenant and agree, hereafter they will, in all things, recognize the Government of the United States as exercising exclusive jurisdiction over them, and will not enter into any alliance or conventional agreements with any state, nation, power, or sovereignty whatsoever; that any treaty of alliance for the cession of land or any act heretofore done by them or any of their people by which they renounced their allegiance to the United States, is hereby revoked, cancelled and repudiated. In consideration of the forgoing stipulations made by members of the respective nations and tribes, the United States will extend to them through its commissioners, and promises that it will establish peace and friendship with all Indians and tribes of Indians within the limits of the so-called Indian country; that it will afford ample protection for the security of the persons and property of the Indians entering into, and on Wednesday night, while walking with a party of friends along the street, amicably, Charles drew a knife and stabbed Louis mortally. Charles was committed to prison to answer.

Hon. James Bloom, late Associate Judge of Clearfield county, died at his residence in Bloom township, that county, on the fifth inst., in the 71st year of his age.

A veteran of 1812, named John J. Hicks, has been visiting Doylestown, Bucks county, from which he removed in 1818 to the West. He fought in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and when the late rebellion began, in 1861, he joined a three months regiment from Illinois, and served a campaign in Missouri. He subsequently enlisted again in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, and in that organization was in the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro, and half a dozen others. A year since, owing to his great age, he was honorably discharged, and for a great part of the time since has been

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

BUILDING IN PITTSBURGH.

In 1845 and 1846, Pittsburgh presented a very different aspect, to the stranger visiting it, from what it presents now. The streets were cumbered with mortar vats and brick piles; lime wagons and brick carts rumbled in processions over the pavements and through the outskirts of the city; the ring of trowels and hammers was heard on every hand; and hod-men, covered with the red dust of their work, were seen at the close of the day flocking to their homes in numbers as great as now pass along the streets bearing on their persons the darker dust of their daily labor.

Pittsburgh had been swept over, in the Spring, of 1845, by a destructive conflagration. All the lower part of the city had been laid in ruins. Houses of business and abode had been destroyed in hundreds, and thousands of people had neither homes for their families nor shops for their industry. A necessity for houses was imperative. But that was not all—the need was *felt*. Means of building were, therefore, found—and building was temporarily *the* business of the place. Capital was believed to be wisely and safely invested that was invested in stores, shops and dwellings. And the event has proved that belief was correct. Pittsburgh, as a city, has profited immensely in its business, to this day, by the investment of capital in buildings during the few years subsequent to the great fire. Had the merchants, the mechanics, the business men, who had been "burnt out," removed to other places, and had men possessed of capital said, "Let them go," what would Pittsburgh have been to-day, compared with what it is?

We think it a safe statement to make, and we do not wish to say anything extravagant, that the city needs houses now nearly or quite as much as it did then. Hundreds of people, who would in various ways be an advantage to the place, are kept away from it, and perhaps nearly as many are constrained to go away from it, by the difficulty of obtaining suitable houses for residence and business, and we are thus contributing indirectly to the prosperity and growth of other cities at the expense of our own. Philadelphia appears to be endowed with a wisdom far greater than ours, in this respect. And her rapid growth in population as well as her advance in business prosperity, is the direct fruit of this wisdom. Rents are cheaper there, it is said, than here, and this is an item that people do and will consider, in making their choice.

This statement, we are aware, may appear to have a bearing in the opposite direction. Property owners may not wish for more houses, to compete with those which they have. But this is a short-sighted policy. Where people go, business goes, for every body is a customer of somebody. And as to manufactures, great centres are better than little centres. If Pittsburgh had but one glass factory instead of twenty, its glass business would not be one-twentieth of what it is. Besides, profit is not the only consideration with all persons. Some reference is had to comfort. An operative, however poor, would rather live in a decent, healthy, convenient house, though he had to pay a little more for it, than in a damp, filthy and unventilated place.

There is no safer or surer investment than in good, plain buildings. There is none more needed in Pittsburgh. Though it may not pay as well or as speedily as successful speculations, being without the risk of failure, it would pay longer. Sure and continuous profit is better than great expectations, accompanied by the risk of great losses.

A HISTORIC PARALLEL.

In 1775, when the collision took place between the British troops and the Yankees, the people of Charleston, S. C., entered warmly and promptly into the quarrel, taking the side of Boston and freedom. Fort Johnson, on James Island, was occupied of course by a British garrison, and two Government vessels, the Thames and the Cherokee, lay in the harbor of Charleston, opposite Sullivan's Island. The royal force was sufficient to have destroyed the town. This the people knew, and determined to prevent Fort Johnson from being a help in such a work. With due care, therefore, a force was raised and sent to take the fort. On approaching, they found the fort evacuated, and the garrison transferred to the Government vessels.

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This was the beginning in the South of the great, honorable and successful revolution of 1775. The above brief historical reference will suggest a number of things connected with the attempted revolution of 1860. The right and wrong of the two cases, however, made a vast difference in the results.

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President JOHNSON, who is required to act, asserts his conviction that the people of the South can, to a certain extent, be trusted to perform their duties as members of the Union. Certain persons on whom no responsibility rests, but who generally are predisposed to fault-finding, declare that the people of the South are not fit to be trusted, and that the Southern States should be held as conquered provinces. Everybody is free to form his own opinion, whether the President or his critics are best informed on the subject. Who is right and who is wrong—whether the Southern people are fit to be trusted or not—all must admit, can be ascertained only by a trial, which President JOHNSON is willing to give them. Those who would refuse to do so, only show that they act not from a sincere wish to attain the right end, but from vindictiveness, which would prolong and increase our troubles. Should the trial prove that the South is unfit, there would be but one mind, either with the people or the Government, what should be the policy towards it. Precisely here is the point of difference, and most people, we conclude, can see it.

MR. SUMNER, in his speech before the Massachusetts Convention, declared that the Constitutional Convention in Mississippi, "So far as we have been informed, was little better than a rebel conspiracy to obtain power." During the last four years Mr. S. has made many extravagant expressions about the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, and public affairs generally; nevertheless "the divinity that shapes our ends," has kept right on doing the great work; and the consequence is, ANDREW JOHNSON is able to tell the representatives of nine Southern States: "Slavery is gone, the status of the negro has been changed; and you must adapt yourselves to circumstances as they surround you." Mr. SUMNER might have worked out a more glorious end had he had his way, but the nation at large is satisfied with this, though he is not.

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ONE PITTSBURGH.

Consolidation—How Can It Be Accomplished?—Statistics and Suggestions on the Subject—What Shall Pittsburgh Be?

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I perceive that a disposition exists in the public mind to inquire into the propriety of the consolidation of our various cities and boroughs into one municipal city organization. Perhaps some facts more immediately in my possession may enable your readers to intelligently decide this question. I am not to-day writing to either advocate or oppose this measure, though I confess I have been repeatedly mortified by being forced to explain that Pittsburgh was entitled to a higher rank than the census returns give her.

This question was considerably agitated in the fall of 1853 and spring of 1854; a committee of which C. O. Loomis, (then a member of our bar—now practicing a distinguished artillery officer in the national service,) was chairman, had given a large amount of attention to this measure. At their instance, I, on the 22d of March, 1854, read in place in the House of Representatives a bill for this purpose. This bill, on the 31st of March, I reported from a Select Committee of the Allegheny delegation. It is numbered House Bill, 1009, and 300 extra copies were ordered to be printed. These were sent home and distributed to the various city and borough councils. I have not a copy, though I could procure one at Harrisburg. The changes that would have to be made render this of little importance. If a general agreement can be brought about amongst the various city and borough councils, a bill can readily be prepared.

There have been three programmes suggested.

The first confines consolidation to Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the nine borough corporations immediately abutting upon them. This would give, by the census of 1860, a population of 96,309; increase since, say 20 per cent., or a present population of 121,000.

The second programme includes all the districts named in the first, and all the range of townships immediately abutting upon the cities and boroughs. This would add, by census of 1860, 21,678 for present population; an increase of 30 per cent., 7,468, and give a city population of 152,000.

The third programme is to include, as was done in Philadelphia, the entire county. This would give a population, by the census of 1860, of 178,831; and say 25 per cent. for increase since, would give a population of about 225,000.

In all the above statements of population, I have taken the official figures of the United States census of 1860, as published by Congress. Many of our own citizens believe that the census of 1860 was carelessly taken, and do not do justice to this section of the State. We have no State census as is the case in some of the States. I have not at hand the military returns of this county, taken to assign the quota to each district in the case of the draft. For the information of those who are curious, I annex the United States census since the organization of this county. Allegheny county by census of 1790, 25,492; 1800, 15,987; 1810, 25,317; 1820, 34,021; 1830, 50,552; 1840, 81,235; 1850, 138,287; 1860, 178,831. By our State laws the number of taxables is returned to the Governor every seven years, upon which the Legislature bases its apportionment of the representation in the House and Senate; by these returns, Allegheny county taxables in 1791 were 2,510; in 1808, 4,024; in 1815, 5,351; in 1822, 6,989; in 1829, 10,236; in 1836, 13,684; in 1843, 18,610; in 1850, 28,549; in 1857, 33,378, and in 1864, 39,249.

Any one who will make the calculation on the above figures will find that for each of the decennial periods, from 1820 to 1840, and 1840 to 1850, our county increased at the rate of fully sixty per cent. But from 1850 to 1860 our increase was only thirty per cent. Since 1860 our increase is certainly not less, and I have claimed for it, fifty per cent. on this decennial period, and for the census in 1870, in the entire county, a population of about 270,000, one-half of which increase would indicate that our present population is about 225,000. If, therefore, the friends of consolidation are satisfied with a city of 125,000, they will secure that in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the nine adjoining boroughs. If they desire 150,000, they will have to include four or five villages more in the Court House, and 225,000 will include the entire county.

T. J. BIGHAM.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

As one of your daily readers, I notice with pleasure your zealous efforts in favor of the enlargement of the boundaries of our diminutive city. Your reasons are conclusive. The interests of all parties, the residents of the present and the new portion of the consolidated city, are identical. The fact is, the man of business, the manufacturer, the merchant, the artisan, the professional man, the operative, and other classes, in a considerable proportion, reside in the suburbs, while the theatre of their operations is in the city. With important interests to protect, they have no voice in the local legislation of the city. The only way to bring in propriety in remedying this evil, by the admission of these outsiders into the political management of affairs, which is justly their due.

We might enlarge on the advantages resulting from the extension of the limits. Where people go, business goes, for every body is a customer of somebody. And as to manufactures, great centres are better than little centres. If Pittsburgh had but one glass factory instead of twenty, its glass business would not be one-twentieth of what it is. Besides, profit is not the only consideration with all persons. Some reference is had to comfort. An operative, however poor, would rather live in a decent, healthy, convenient house, though he had to pay a little more for it, than in a damp, filthy and unventilated place.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Italian game of ball is called "*Pallone*," or the Great Ball. The ball used is now five inches in diameter, and though not solid, but filled with compressed air, weighs three-quarters of a pound. This heavy projectile is actually sent from one player to another over a space of three hundred feet, and not with a long hit, but by force of the arm alone. Of course, the arm must be protected for such a blow, and it is accordingly guarded by a broad ring or bracelet of wood weighing no less than four pounds.

In Philadelphia last year, says the *Gazette*, there were 110,000 taxables in that city; this year there are, according to the official tables, over 115,000. These figures assure us that our population increases even faster than the number of dwellings. We have about one hundred thousand dwellings, and the taxables are fifteen thousand in excess of that number. Formerly the enterprising builders about kept pace with the increasing demands of population, but the injury done to the building trades by the high prices has enabled population to get in advance of our accommodations, and the effect is visible in a great scarcity of dwellings for hire, increase of rents and general complaints.

There is in New York a house in which is displayed a sign "——, Manufacturer of Champagne." The *English Wine Trade Review* relates that this branch of industry is also pursued in England. A chemist has recently been purchasing low French white wine or sherry, with which the market is at present glutted. The manufacturer places it in old champagne bottles, subjects it to the action of a soda water machine, by which it is charged with carbonic acid gas, and foils it and labels it, and is ready for market. Of course the gas escapes very soon after the bottle is opened, and leaves an insipid fluid.

Beer glasses are very small indeed in Wisconsin. A returned soldier who likes beer—as some soldiers do—asked the beverage dispenser, who was serving him one day not long ago, for his handkerchief, and on receiving the "vipe" tied one end of it around the handle of the mug, and gave the other end to the landlord to hold. The beverage dispenser inquired the reason of this strange proceeding, and the veteran responded that the mug was so small he was afraid of swallowing it by accident.

Gen. Meade, it is said, has made a satisfactory report to the government of the reviving sense of political and social duty throughout the Southern section of his department. The report in question is to be made the basis for a reduction of the middle and army of several points in Virginia and North and South Carolina.

There is a woman in Charlestown, N. H., who has a large collection of tame toads in her yard. They know their mistress, follow her about, and hop into her lap to be fed, and at the word of command range themselves in a perfect circle about her feet.

The following is from the St. Louis *Democrat*: There are parties in this city, from the Lower Mississippi, with cash to buy a boat, which they design to run between New Orleans and some of the cotton plantations above. This fact possesses significance, from the other facts that the parties wishing to purchase and who have already made a bid for a boat, are colored, the officers and crew will be colored, the boat will carry cotton and other goods belonging to colored persons, and colored passengers will be allowed to eat at the first as well as the second table. In fact, it is a dark affair altogether.

PERSONAL.

—The Diocese of Illinois in session in Chicago, has had before it the case of Grace church at Galesburg, which public rumor attracted considerable attention, in connection with the action of Bishop Whitehouse and Rev. Dr. Cracraft, the rector. It will be remembered that the rector was silenced by the Bishop for preaching sermons in support of the war, and remanded for trial before Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who acquitted him and reinstated him to his pastoral charge. Bishop Whitehouse, however, still refused to recognize the Rev. Dr. Cracraft as a rector of the Diocese, and the Diocese, under a resolution dissolving the connection of the said church with it, after which another resolution was passed inviting the parish of Grace church, Galesburg, to make suitable acknowledgment and return to the diocese.

—Rear Admiral Stringham was launched on board the new steam frigate Guerriere, on Saturday. More than half a century ago he was launched on board the sailing frigate of the same name, which was built to perpetuate the capture and destruction of the British frigate Guerriere by the Constitution. The gallant sailor entered the navy in 1806, and is still in the enjoyment of good health, and as active as most men of fifty.

—A New York letter says: "The announcement in one of the morning papers that Bishops Eastburn, of Massachusetts, and Burgess, of Maine, have endorsed verbally, and in writing, the famous High Church pastoral address of Bishop Potter of this diocese, is denied by some of the most intimate friends of those eminent divines in this city, who also declare that statements of that character are put in circulation by interested parties, with a view of influencing the action of the forthcoming general convention. What the facts of the case really are will appear in due time; the bitter partizanship which invests it appears already.

—Under the title of "Inner Rome," Reverend Clement Butler, of the Episcopal Church, is about to publish an important work disclosing the domestic character of the papal government. More than two years' residence in Rome have afforded the author some peculiar facilities for penetrating to the knowledge of the inner religious and social state of the Church. A citizen of the United States is more readily admitted into the confidence of a Roman patriot than one of any other country. The work is essentially popular in its character and form. It enters into no elaborate political or religious disquisitions. It describes, rather than discusses, and is narrative and descriptive, rather than polemic or didactic. Its disclosures will go far to satisfy the world as to the terrible wickedness of that huge ecclesiastical usurpation.

—John J. Houston, Esq., has resigned his position as General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Chicago, and goes to New York to take charge of the general freight department of a transportation company of large capital, and owned and controlled by some of the leading transportation men of the country.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* is "able to state on the most reliable authority, that the reports circulated by the Eastern press relative to the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis, and the office Chase's connection therewith, are unfounded. The Chief Justice has very properly declined all conference on the subject, and it is not likely that he will hold any Court in Virginia or North Carolina, until after Congress shall have had an opportunity of legislating in regard to the Circuits in the rebel States.

—Daniel Webster, a son of the late Colonel Fletcher Webster, and grandson of the great Daniel Webster, died at Marshfield, on Saturday, aged twenty-five years.

—Anna E. Dickinson has, we are informed, made arrangements to spend nearly all of the autumn, winter, and spring in lecturing. Her engagements extend over a wide field, from East to West, and include many of the large cities and towns. She has three new lectures for this season; "Home Thrusts," "Earnestness," and "Flood Tide."

—Speaking of President Johnson, a Washington correspondent of the *Independent* says: "Whatever may be the views of the Republican leaders in Ohio and New York upon the subject of colored suffrage, there is good evidence that the President does not wish it understood that he is *opposed* to equality of suffrage. In a recent conversation with a prominent politician, he expressed the strong hope that the Southern States would give the intelligent black men the ballot. He also expressed a desire to satisfy the sentiment of Republicans in the Free States on this question.

—Madame Anna Bishop sailed, last week, for California. After making a concert tour through the Golden State, she goes to India and Europe, and will return to this country in about two years from this time.

THE Boston *Transcript*, having said that the New York *News* is "a journal which is plainly conducted in the interests of the South," the Richmond *Republic* responds by declaring that "there never was a greater mistake. The Southern people are responsible in no way or shape for the utterances of the *News*, or any other journal in the Northern States. Nor has it any sympathy with the school of politicians in the South which the *News* represents, for the natural and good reason that they do not understand our condition and have no real sympathy with us."

CAPT. JAMES CARLISLE, of the propeller Wisdom, plying on Lake Huron, stands charged by the passengers on board his boat with having refused to assist persons in distress on board another vessel, the same being held as a flagrant violation of customary etiquette among captains on the lakes, and in the highest degree censurable. Some of the Western papers show up Captain Carlisle in a manner not likely to produce the most tranquil feeling in that person's breast.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.—It is asserted that in Germany, since the beginning of the railroad system, twenty or thirty years ago, not a life has been lost in consequence of carelessness or mismanagement on the part of railroad agents. A few persons have killed themselves by incautiously approaching or jumping off a train, but none have been killed by what are called accidents or casualties.

MISSISSIPPI.—The candidate for Governor of Mississippi, nominated by the convention, is Judge E. S. Fisher, of Tishomingo county—an old Whig and anti-secessionist, who as Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals (Supreme Court of the State,) decided that the Union and Planters' Bank bonds—afterwards repudiated by the State—were a valid and legal debt as against the State.

GETTING RIGHT.—The Episcopal Convention of Tennessee was held at Nashville last week. Its action was loyal. The following was among the resolutions adopted:

"That it is the opinion of this Convention that the mind of the church is prepared to rise above those local traditions which have heretofore obstructed its progress and impeded its action, and therefore earnestly request the General Convention to begin aright in a diocese where all circumstances seem to concur to produce the happiest consummation of such a beginning."

A RESPONSE has been called out from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by a manufacturer at Ripon, Wisconsin, of interest to all makers and agents for the sale of agricultural implements, in making up their monthly returns. It is to the effect that all expenses *bona fide* paid, consequent upon the sale of the articles, after deducting the lawful commission of "three per cent," may be also deducted. But, as in the case of Ripon, those deductions cannot include expenses incurred in a journey to appoint agents, nor the agent's fee of $15 for superintending such sales, this class of expenses being covered by the 3 per cent. allowance, before named.

MARRIED:

HILL—STURGEON—On the 14th inst., at the house of the bride's mother, in North Fayette Township, Allegheny county, Pa., by Rev. John Kerr, of Manchester, Pa., Dr. B. F. HILL, late Assistant Surgeon 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss LIZZIE J. STURGEON, daughter of the late Major Sturgeon.

HOYT—MYERS—On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. WAGNER, Mr. JOHN S. HOYT and Miss MARIA A. MYERS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Speer's Preserving Compound," and thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One dollar's worth will preserve about 150 pounds of fruit. This compound is warranted to prevent decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and preserve it in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition for years. Also, wine and cider can be kept for years at any desired flavor by this compound. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or objectionable in articles of diet. Sold by

McCARRAN & CO., Druggists,
Wholesale and retail agents, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. se14

EXTENE—BRONCHITIS.

Certificate of Rev. George Printz, of Reading:

LEVAN & Co.—I have been suffering with cough and soreness of the chest all winter. I was recommended by Dr. Davis, of this city, to use the Extene; I am entirely well now of the cough and soreness, and much stronger. The bronchial tubes were completely clogged with matter; the Extene loosened them out entirely. I have used three bottles, and can cordially recommend it for any affection of the chest.

Office, 710 Franklin street, Reading.

March 18, 1865.

CONSUMPTION.—WM. LEVAN & Co.—I have been suffering with cough, night sweats, and spitting of matter from the lungs for nearly six months. I commenced to use the Extene, and after using it five days my night sweats left me; my cough is getting better; my appetite and strength are also improving; I am getting well fast.

JOHN L. WORNAN, Ninth street, Reading.

Sold in Pittsburgh only at FLEMINGS' Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market st. se14

RELICIOUS.

REV. THEODORE MONOD, OF Paris, will deliver an address on the Religious Condition of France, and especially on the labors of the Evangelical Society, in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Howard's,) on SABBATH EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Christians of all denominations are cordially invited. A collection will be taken up in behalf of the society.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OIL WELL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale an oil well, with two acres of land, on Little Beaver, near Smith's Ferry. The well has been flowing over four years. There is room for two more wells. Will be sold very low, as the owners have not time to attend to it.

se16-3t J. MESKIMEN.

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, of Pittsburgh and New York, are notified that a meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, at ROBERTS' ROBBS law office, Diamond street. A full and punctual attendance of subscribers is urgently requested, as business of great importance is to be transacted.

se16-2t THE COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE—

The one (divided or undivided) half of a lease of 300 acres on Whiteley, with engine, &c., on the premises, and put in order for operation. Royalty, one-eighth. For further information address the subscriber, at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.; or in person at the Bingham & Free Well, Bailey Farm, Dunkard.

se15-1m J. C. BINGHAM.

IDA AND EMMA
WEBB,
The Fairy Stars of the American Stage
Will appear at the Opera House on
se15-3t MONDAY, THE 18TH.

IDA AND EMMA
WEBB,
The Fairy Stars of the American Stage
Will appear at the Opera House on
MONDAY, THE 18TH.
se15-3t

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

New Arrivals Daily
—OF—
TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS,
EMBROIDERIES and FANCY GOODS,
BONNET, NECK and TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
LINEN and SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW STYLE STEEL BELT RIBBONS,
FINE SILK BELTING, all colors;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS,
FULL LINE SCARLET VELVET RIBBONS,
WHITE GOODS,
SWISS MULL, VICTORIA LAWN,
JACONETS, PLAIN and CHECKED NANSOOK,
WHITE PIQUE THREAD and LACE VEILS,
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS,
Fine assortment LADIES' SATCHELS,
RAILROAD BAGS,
FULL LINE FANCY NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. H. EATON,
NO. 17 FIFTH ST.
se16

NEW BOOKS
—AND—
NEW SUPPLIES.

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, 3 vols., $23.
Wood & Barker's United States Dispensatory, $8 50.
Pioneers of France in the New World, by Francis Parkman, $2 50.
Life and Speeches of Andrew Johnson, by Frank Moore, $2 50.
Practical Treatise on Coal, Petroleum and Other Distilled Oils, by Gesner, $3.
The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the student, by Long & Boyd, $2 25.
Life and Genius of Shakspeare, by Richard Grant White, $2 50.
Gauthier's Treatise on Communion Office, $2.
Sherman's Great March, by Nichols, $1 75.
Brackett's History of U. S. Cavalry, $1 75.
The Life, Letters and Diaries of Sir William Hamilton, 2 vols., $5.
Thomas King Chambers, M. D., $3.
Sesame and Lilies, by John Ruskin, $1.
Draper's Intellectual Development of America, $2 50.
Examination of Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy, by John Stuart Mill, 2 vols., $4.
Angus' Bible Hand-book, new edition, $2 50.
McCash on the Intuitions of the mind, new ed., $3.
Biology Outlines of Theology new ed., with Index, $3.
Poetical Tributes to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln, collected in one volume, $2.
Heat Considered as a mode of motion, by Lyndall, $2.
Skeleton Leaves and Phantom Flowers, illustrated, with full instructions for making these beautiful transformations, $2.
The Science and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Wm. Aitken, of Edinburg, 2 vols., $16.
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 WOOD STREET.

CHEAP READING.

500 Bound Novels
TO BE SOLD AT ONCE.
SELLING OFF
TWO HUNDRED NOVELS,
TWO HUNDRED NOVELS,
—AT—
FIFTY CENTS,
FIFTY CENTS,
—AT—
PITTOCK'S,
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
Pedlars Should Call at Once.
se16

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
Liberty White Lead!
Liberty White Lead!
TRY IT! TRY IT!
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Warranted to cover more surface, *for same weight*, than any other. Buy *the best, it is the cheapest*. Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other. Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other. Liberty Lead *is worth a longer* than any other. Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other. Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to be *ground much finer* and *better work*, at a *given cost* than any other.
Buy the BEST, it is the CHEAPEST.
Manufactured and warranted by
Ziegler & Smith,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT & GLASS DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold in Pittsburgh at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street. jn16-6mws

COMMENCING
THIS DAY,
And continuing till all is sold, will be sold,
AT AND UNDER COST,
And Invoice Prices,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.,
NOW ON HAND AT
M'CELSLAND'S
AUCTION ROOMS
Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth St.
EVERYTHING, INCLUDING
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Will be embraced in this
POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED
Clearance Sale,
To make room for improvements. se5-4t-se6-9-13-16

CHARLES DUFFIELDS,
BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
In store and for sale by
ly28 COOK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Smithfield street.

LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by
jy4 J. B. CANFIELD

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED—House—A Good Dwelling for a good tenant wanted. Allegheny preferred. Address X., Commercial office. se16-1f

WANTED—Boarding for a gentleman and wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, at a reasonable rate. Address A. R., at this office. se16-1t

WANTED—An active, energetic young man, having five or six thousand dollars, wishes to invest in an established business—manufacturing preferred. Address Lock-box 154, Allegheny City P. O. se15-2t

WANTED—$150 per Month—Local and Traveling Agents wanted to sell the $20 improved New England Family Sewing Machine. The machine is the best and most popular of those now in the market, and the sales are immense. Liberal commissions allowed. With the above, and even larger sums can easily be realized. Send for circulars. Address, M. L. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 193, Harrisburgh, Pa. sep9-1m

WANTED HOUSE.—WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in a quiet, clean street, Allegheny. Inquire Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. aug31-tf

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED SALE OF BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS
AT AUCTION,
At McFarland's Grove, near Shady side Station, East Liberty, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, September 18, 1865, at half past 2 o'clock, on the premises. This beautiful site is sufficiently well known. The lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder on the easy terms of one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest secured by mortgage on the premises. $10 cash to be paid on each lot, who sold, as part of cash payment. A free excursion train will leave the Pennsylvania Depot, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock precisely on the day of sale, and take ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale free of charge.

se15-3t A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

GO. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c.
Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Perfumed Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 62 WOOD STREET.
aug21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. je6

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.
The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at		
$2 and under,	2 cents per share.	
Do do	$2 and up to $25,	1 per cent.
Do do	$25 and up to $100,	25 cts. per share.
Do do	$100 and over,	¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my28-1y

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

IGNATIUS HAHN,
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineer,
And Engineering Agent. Office 31 Fifth street. Estimates, plans and working drawings for rolling mills, steel works, blast furnaces, all kinds of machinery and apparatus. Maps of survey of oil, iron and coal lands. Private and technical schools. Drawing lasses. Schaffer & Budenberg's renowned steam, hydraulic and vacuum guages, patent steam traps, and general steam and boiler fittings. se11-1m

ATTORNEYS.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment.)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se8-1f

THOS. M. BAYNE.....NOAH W. SHAFER,
BAYNE & SHAFER,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
NO. 81 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se4-1y

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and NEW VILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold. Taxes paid. Titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly. se2-1f

**PENSION

e Daily Commercial

TURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

HE PULPIT.

UR GREAT HIGH PRIEST.

A SERMON

BY THE

SAMUEL R KERR, of the United Presbyterian Church.

ing then that we have a great High Priest, that ed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let d hold our Profession. —Hebrews iv:14.

human mind is liable to be depressed by s and fears. Often the heart flutters t anxieties and is distressed by fear when is no reason for alarm, and when every leration calls for peace and tranquility. s the lot of man in his imperfect state. ust submit to feel the effects of that sin which all nature groans in pain, for all the works of God in this lower world bject to His displeasure. Sin first unsethe human heart, which God had placed basis of His own favor. Since that was re- , man has become the sport of every gale very storm. He is shaken by every breath and every breeze threatens to lay him ate in the dust. Every fluctuation of hufairs agitates his feeble frame and excites ar of approaching ruin.

the judgments of God are tempered with . He permits not the storms of life to from their foundations those who put trust in Him, who receive His mercy in ay in which he will be gracious.

e human mind is agitated by fear, it is tranquil by hope. If the view of misery with anxiety and pain, the prospect of ness alleviates the grief and calms the s of the troubled heart. If we are in the of calamity and experience the evils of life is full, the hope of their termination ur confidence in the promises of God, us a sure support in our distress, and cause to rejoice in the trial of our patience. prevalence of sin affects our hearts and an to be delivered from its power—if we to be purified from its pollution, the ness of God is pledged for our support. erifice of His Son is sufficient to atone for transgressions, and the purifying virtue Spirit of God is able to sanctify us from r sins. When we approach the throne of to offer up our prayers—when we supplie pardon of our transgressions and ask vor of our Heavenly Father, if the suggesof fear should enter our minds, we have most ground of hope and the strongest lation that God can give, to strengthen our souls. For we have an advocate with the r, one who knows our infirmities, who elf was tempted with all our temptations, ve a great High Priest, that is passed into avens, Jesus the Son of God, let us therefore ays the Apostle, hold fast our profession. ue further prosecution of this subject we

nsider the doctrine of the text, and, s influence on the Christian hope.

he first place we are taught that Jesus , the Son of God, is our High Priest. ughout under the law was confined to gifts and sacrifices. It was his office to atonement for the people. The very nature priesthood supposes that man is a sinful ture, and that by gifts and sacrifices ey be entreated for the sins of man, and accept a ransom in his stead. The Scripture very explicit concerning the origin and antiquity of offering gifts and sacrifice. When man was cast out from the garden en and had begun to cultivate the earth, his subsistence by the labor of his hands, d the sons of Adam offering to God the uits of their labors. Noah offered sacrifi- of all the clean beasts when were with e the ark; and we find Abraham and his often employed in sacrificing to God. So t and universal was this custom that the e of almost every nation transmit it to pos- as an essential part of their religion. Alt they had forgotten the God of Heaven, and ed his worship by their own inventions; gh he was no longer the object of their p, but imaginary deities, the heroes of deheroes, the brute animals, or images of and stone, the work of men's hands, were tuted in his place, yet the offering of gifts crifices was not forgotten, but descended age to age amidst the wreck of true religamidst the shades of ignorance, and the ess of depravity. This custom of sacrificing nimals to appease the wrath of Deity. it teaches us that men in every age conscious of sin, also plainly teaches at it never will be. Invention of

An idea that God would be pleased he substitution of a lamb in the place of ner who had forfeited his life, is so unlike rrent of man's thoughts, so foreign to his ter in any age or country, that it requires most stretch of credulity to believe that istence is of human origin. But when we er the universality of the practice, that it flowed not only in all the wide extended ties of the East, but had penetrated far t the boundaries of the Western hemisphere, ope, that all sanctioned the practice, but the was unknown; to believe that man was ceived surpasses all the limits of credi- and destroys some of the first and best ples of human reason. In short, all facts history of sacrifices and in the history of mans face conduct to prove that God was thor of the ordinance, and that man re- it immediately after his fall.

sacrifices should be performed it was any thing but a perfect one. This was ce of human choice until God appointed vitical priesthood. It was generally ex- by the most honorable of the family or , one who was respected for his dignity station or the sanctity of his life. Hence customary for patriarchs and kings to be fices. The patriarch Melchisedek exercised ice of a priest, and Melchisedek was a king m and priest of God. When true religion on the Gentile world, and took up her nce in the Israelitish nation, when they conspired to drive her from their habitaand the banners of superstition waved in ph over every land, then the God of truth ed for Himself a asylum, and appointed an of priests to perform her sacred rites. e prescribed the rules, the order, and the ners of His sacrifices. Hence none were fted to approach His sanctuary and to ner in sacred things but those whom He ppointed.

e, therefore, sacrifices were an ordinance l, we may ask, for what purpose they were ed. Is it possible that the blood of bulls oats could atone for sin? Ignorance of ture of sin and of the character of God, mind clouded by superstition, might perswer in the affirmative; but from the ature of things, from the disproportion n the means and the end, it will appear sible to the unprejudiced and candid This so plain that the Apostle assumes ie of the principles of his argument. It ossible, says he, that the blood of bulls oats should take away sin. But these ices were appointed by God, and he ll said that the sin of the offender should given when he performed his sacrifice ac- g to the rules prescribed in His law. This ng contradiction will soon vanish if we er that God never makes sacrifice, or the f the Mosaic law, the ground on which dens transgressions; it is His own will ners should be legally purified by sacri- nd therefore they are legally purified by ces. But God does nothing in vain. is in all His works a beautiful conformity between the end and the means in all His nces, between the means and the end for they are designed. Hence He could never ordained the blood of bulls and goats as ans with which the sin of man should be ed. It would have been inconsistent the justice of God to have pardoned sin h terms. Justice requires a proportion th sin and punishment, and there would been none. But God has appointed His n as the mediator between God and man, rough His mediation He grants pardon ers. He has appointed many ways in which means by which sinners may be admitted is presence and find acceptance. Sin is so terrifying nature as to be explained by od of bulls and goats, or of all the brute n. The blood of the sinner himself must s ransom, or the blood of some one comte the task must be provided. This was e Son of God has paid, and Hepaid it by rifice of Himself. Faith being, in all ages, y means by which the benefits of the fice could be applied, it was equally ntial to the sinner, before the time came this sacrifice should be offered, it was ne- that the providence of God should e a way for the lodge of faith must rest. Because faith, as we and the term, depends on knowi- depends on testimony subin some way or other, it is undeing. We do not pretend to say what is ree of faith necessary to save the soul, the same degree the scriptures declare cessary to salvation. This is the way God has appointed; and, by the sacrifices the Old Testament, he typified the sacrifice of Himself—thus supplying His people ages with the means of obtaining the pare their sins and the purifying of their con- . This is the only way in which sacrifice be explained in a manner satisfactory to mind of the inquirer after truth. In this the wisdom of God in providing the of salvation in such a way that His deshould be interrupted, for any of His be lost for want of instruction. By the nature of sacrifices they were taught to rward to the Antitype which the sacrifi- reflected, and thus by faith in the of the Son of God they received the partheir sins and gracious acceptance at the seat. That the Lord Jesus Christ was to die for sin is evident from the dignity station or the sanctity of his life. Hence customary for patriarchs and kings to be fices. The patriarch Melchisedek exercised ice of a priest, and Melchisedek was a king m and priest of God. When true religion on the Gentile world, and took up her nce in the Israelitish nation, when they conspired to drive her from their habitaand the banners of superstition waved in ph over every land, then the God of truth ed for Himself a asylum, and appointed an of priests to perform her sacred rites. e prescribed the rules, the order, and the ners of His sacrifices. Hence none were fted to approach His sanctuary and to ner in sacred things but those whom He ppointed.

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through the eternal spirit offered Himself without spot to God, purge your consciences from dead works to serve the living God?" That the Lord Jesus ordained was a Priest the Apostle proves from the 110th Psalm, in which, by the oath of Jehovah He is declared a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedek. By this he also establishes the eternity of the priesthood of Christ. For the genealogy of Melchisedek was not reckoned nor the termination of his days recorded in tradition. He was without beginning of days or end of life, but made like the Son of God, he abideth a priest forever. By this consideration he also proves the dignity of the priesthood of Christ. Had he been made according to the order of the Aaronical priesthood he could not have been made a priest forever, for that priesthood had both a beginning and a termination. Melchisedek the Apostle proves to have been a greater personage than even the partiarch Abraham; the order of priesthood which belonged to him must therefore have been greater than that which descended from Abraham. Hence the Redeemer was a great High Priest. But was it from Melchisedek that the order of priesthood derived such superior splendor? This was not the case. Melchisedek derived his superior excellence from his being made like the Son of God. To him alone was granted the superior dignity of the order of priesthood to which Christ belonged, and he signified the superiority of his character by receiving tithes from Abraham and by blessing him who had received the promises of God.

Our High Priest is the Son of God, the only begotten of the Father, and this establishes the greatness of His character, by this He is able to expiate the sins of His people, and grant the blessings of redemption to all who call upon His name.

But in the second place, the Apostle tells us that our High Priest is passed into the heavens.

The duty of the high priest's office consisted of two parts, expiation and intercession. An expiation always preceded. When any one had committed sin for which the law had provided atonement, he was commanded to bring his offering to the priest, and when the priest had performed the sacrifice, then intercession might be made and the sin should be forgiven. This was the universal order and ordinance of worship. No pardon could be obtained without an atonement, but when the atonement was made, then intercession might follow, and the sin be forgiven. Hence our great High Priest, before He entered on the intercessory part of His office, first made atonement for the sins of His people by the sacrifice of Himself. Afterwards He passed into the heavens where He appears as our High Priest in the presence of God, having purchased intercession by the blood of His cross. For, says the Apostle, if he had continued on earth, he should not be a priest, seeing that there are priests that offer gifts and sacrifices according to the law. But he was made the author of a better testament. The priests under the law were not permitted to continue by reason of death, but he, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. Wherefore he is able to save them to the uttermost that come to God by Him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. For he is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us. It was for His people that the Son of God undertook to perform the office of high priest. For them He offered Himself a sacrifice, and for them He appears forever in the presence of God as their intercessor.

II. Let us, in the next place, consider the influence of this doctrine on the Christian hope. "Seeing then that we have a great High Priest, who is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession."

The doctrine of the atonement and intercession of Christ is the only support of the Christian profession. If this were snatched from our grasp, we should immediately be dashed from the shore of hope and consolation, and carried away by the rude billows of the indignation of God. There is no more hope, no more consolation for the wicked soul. How bitter and how full of anguish is the thought, that having once laid hold on this hope, we should relax our grasp and permit ourselves again to be driven from safety, and to be tossed on the troubled ocean of doubts, and of being every moment in danger of dashing against the rocks of despair.

But does the Apostle mean to suppose that any who has taken hold of the promise of the Gospel, who has fled to the Lord Jesus Christ and received peace and consolation through His blood, should ever be induced to relax his hold, to fall back again into the world from which he has escaped and perish in its destruction? The supposition is dishonorable to the ransom of the Redeemer's blood, shall those whom He has purchased by the most precious of all purchases from He has redeemed by His own blood, to whom He has applied the blessings of His redemption, even His purifying virtue of the Holy Ghost, whom He has made His own not only by the costly purchase of His own blood, but by the renovating power of His grace, shall they be drawn back into the destructive abhorrences of vice—shall any adversary be able to snatch them from His power and lead to ruin and destruction those whom He has determined to lead to the mansions of bliss? Then there is something in the creature more powerful than the Creator, then the designs of Omnipotence can be frustrated, then the depravity of the human heart can counteract and defeat the counsels of the Eternal God. This is impossible. The Redeemer says He gives unto His sheep eternal life and none shall pluck them out of His hand. This, therefore, cannot be the meaning of the Apostle. He does not mean to insinuate the possibility that any whom the Lord Jesus Christ redeems by the sacrifice of Himself and who having taken hold of Him by a true and living faith, shall ever be driven from their hope and fall into destruction. But God has instituted means, in the use of which we are to attain the end of our profession, even eternal life in the blessedness of heaven. These are revealed, but the purposes of God are not exhibited to the prying eyes of man. The only way in which we can arrive at the end of our hope is the path marked out by the ordinance of God. In this path we must walk and not turn aside to the right hand nor to the left. It we are sincere in our profession we will endeavor to perform all those duties, the exercise of which is intended to strengthen our hold and give energy to our grasp. But if we are not sincere then we have not laid hold of Christ as the hope of our profession; then we have grasped a phantom instead of the substance; then our hopes are vain and our dependence shall leave us in the depths of despair. If we are not conscious of any insincerity in our profession, it we desire to be found in Christ Jesus not having our own righteousness but the righteousness which is of God through faith, then let us make use of the means which He has appointed for strengthening our faith, for cleansing us from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, and for perfecting holiness in fear of God.

Many great and noble encouragements to the Christian hope might be drawn from this passage. The greatest and most elevating are these, that the Son of God having become our High Priest has expiated our sins by the sacrifice of himself, has passed into the heavens and is now making intercession for us.

What could be more consoling to the heart trembling under the guilt of sin, sinking under the enormous load, than the consideration that the Son of God has taken our sins in His own body on the tree; that He has made complete atonement for all our transgressions! Had the Lord Jesus been no more than man, we might indeed doubt His having atoned for our transgressions, or rather we might be assured that such atonement was beyond His power. Under such impressions, vain would be our hopes; our endeavors after purity and holiness would cease, we might sink down under the pressure of the burden of sin, and with anxions but hopeless eyes we might look around, but alas! no friend would appear, none who possesses either the will or the power to lift the load from our shoulders, and set us free from the oppressing weight. But thanks be to God who has laid our help on One who is mighty to save, upon Him who alone was able to tread the winepress of His Father's wrath, who by the sacrifice of Himself covered forever the sins of his people from the eyes of God.

But he remains a priest forever. He has passed into the heavens. There He appears in the presence of God for us. Hence we have an advocate with the Father, one who knows our wants, one who has experienced our infirmities, who can sympathize with our sufferings, and compassionate our weakness. He Himself underwent a course of suffering similar to ours, He took our infirmities upon Himself and subjected Himself to the same wants and inconveniences with other men. Thus He obeyed the law which man had broken, and wrought out a perfect righteousness, by the destructive sufferings of Himself undivided by sin. "For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens." From Him the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, is sent down from heaven to us, that He, an advocate, might be present in our hearts and teach us to address the throne of Jehovah with acceptance, that we may find mercy and grace, and peace of conscience—that we may go forward in the way of holiness, forsaking the pollutions of the world, not turning aside to the entertaining the follies and vanities, supported by the grace that is in Christ Jesus, with tranquility and steadiness continuing our journey to the heavenly world.

What may we rejoice that the Lord Jesus has passed into the heavens. Had He not risen from the dead, then death and the grave would have triumphed over lifeand immortality, and so far from leading captivity captive and receiving gifts for men, the Lord Jesus would, Himself, have been held aseptive in the chains of death, and all our hopes would have perished in His tomb. But He has risen from the dead. It was impossible that the Son of God could be holden by the chains of death. Therefore having completed the propitiation and purification made a show of them openly, triumphing over them in His cross; having disappointed all their machinations and the malice of hell, He ascended to the heavens; and, having received the crown of victory, He sat down on the right hand of the Father, remaining forever a priest upon His throne.

Who is there, then, who, having laid hold on the Christian hope, could be tempted to relax his grasp? Who is so weak as to doubt the efficiency of His sacrifice? Who is so weak as to doubt the power of sin so much prevail as to raise doubts in his mind concerning the omnipotence of God? This is the conclusion to which his reason must drive him. Let him then think that his fears are vain. Let him therefore continue firm on the Rock of ages. Let not the storms of temptations drive him from his hiding place. But let him stay upon the Lord and rejoice in the God of his salvation. Amen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mathews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is $1 a box, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being entirely a one bottle preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stain, soil or injure the clothing. Insert 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. T. MATHEWS, Manufacturer.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts.
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JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
my30-6m

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. Himsen & Sons is this day dissolved by mutual consent, dating from the 1st of August, 1865. M. O'C. Himsen retiring, and disposing of his interest to the remaining partners

C. T. HIMSEN,
WM. HIMSEN,
M. O'C. HIMSEN.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865.

The undersigned will continue the business of manufacturing window-glass and glassware, under the old firm name of C. HIMSEN & SONS.

C. T. HIMSEN,
WM. HIMSEN.
Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865. au17-1m

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of the "PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY," is now dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE MARSHALL and GEORGE JEFSON retiring therefrom; and SAMUEL MASON and EDWARD BINNS having entered into copartnership, will retain the name, and continue the business of the old firm.

SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
GEORGE JEFSON.
Rochester, Pa., July 29, 1865. au2-d7

EDWARD BINNS.....SAMUEL MASON.

BINNS & MASON'S
PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, PA.,

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES with extra care, from the best refined cast steel, manufactured by Huntsman, Wells & Co., of Sheffield, and both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any similar goods in the market, whether of American or British production. jul7-8m

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it at interest at one cent a day, making $2.65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars, apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents,
SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & FARM, WM. M'COUCH.
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BANKING HOUSE OF
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Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. H. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
W. K. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
au7

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL.....1,000,000
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This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE
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STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE
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This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household word, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their priestly joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invincible blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Exhaustion, Etc., Etc. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanency.

It is also a grand specific, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach in a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

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Continue to fit up dwellings with WATER and GAS, in the best style. Our facilities are not surpassed by any. We employ none but competent and skilful workmen. Our stock of material is the largest in the city, and our prices will be found moderate.
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VALUABLE TRUCK FARM
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On Neville Island. The farm of James Cole, Sr., at the head of Long Island, Neville township, containing 46 acres, is offered for sale. It is directly opposite Robinsonham Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, about five miles below the city. There are two good, large frame dwelling houses and one small tenant house on the premises; 160 apple trees in good bearing condition; 100 peach trees, besides plums, pears, cherries, strawberries, and all the smaller fruits in abundance making it one of the best fruit and garden farms in the country. There is also a good landing on the premises. The whole property is in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises to JAS. COLE, Jr., or to I. W. P. WHITE, No. 196 Fifth street. se11-1w

OIL LANDS
FOR SALE.

Thirty-six acres on West Hickory Creek, 1½ miles from two flowing wells.

Also, three other tracts of land on West Hickory Creek, near Tideoute, three-fourths of a mile from two flowing wells, containing, respectively, about 15, 18 and 22 acres. The creek flows through each tract. There are several wells being bored on neighboring tracts, with good shows of gas and oil.

Also, the one-twentieth undivided interest in 42 acres of land, (part of Wm. McKinney's farm,) situate between Pithole Creek and Holmden's Run, one-half mile from the Homestead Island Wells, with saw-mill of the best on Pithole. This tract is sufficient for over 50 wells. Our company propose to lease it to operators for half the oil and a bonus, and thereby become owner of the one-twentieth of the land interest in all the wells put down.

Individuals and companies desiring to purchase oil lands in fee, are invited to examine our property. We will sell at reasonable rates.

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
Tideoute, Warren county, Pa.
September 7, 1865. se11-2w

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Coal and Farming Land for Sale.

Situated one-fourth mile below Allenwood, (four miles below Pittsburgh,) on the Ohio river, containing, 97 acres, with from 12 to 15 feet of Coal, and 2½ acres of grape vines; 10 acres hill; three-fourths of which is cleared and ready for the plough. The site alongside of the railroad or on the river bank is very eligible for as iron furnace or rolling mill, both coal and ready access to the river, and ready access to the rail or river. Title indisputable. Terms of payment made to suit purchaser. Apply to P. E. A. HILDRETH, Fortieth street, near Penn avenue, Wheeling. se11-1w

PITHOLE TERRITORY.

Ninety acres of land on Pithole Creek, 5 miles above the Homestead Well, and one mile from Nolsburg; it is part of lot No. 179. Allegheny Town and Mango county, Pa. It has well for boring; is considered good territory, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Price $4,000.

ALEX. WALLACE,
Tideoute, Warren county, Pa.
September 7, 1865. se11-2w

OIL LAND—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The undersigned having some three thousand acres of valuable

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Offers it for sale at great inducements. Oil developments are now in progress. Situated on Blue Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

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OIL CITY.—FOR SALE—

The well known restaurant St. James, situated on the main street, Oil City, formerly kept by W. G. Stubbs & Co., with a complete outfit for the above business, together with the premises for three years, commencing April 1, 1865. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or at No. 87 Market street. Address W. G. STUBBS,
se12-6t Box 148, Oil City, Pa.

LAND FOR SALE.—330 ACRES, in part adjoining the village of Damascus, and all of it near Damascus Station, P., F. W. & C. R. R., Mahoning county, Ohio, and 76 miles west of Pittsburgh. Well cultivated, and mostly deep, sandy loam. A large portion in cultivation, and mostly well watered. Some parts well timbered. For cash, or small payments to suit purchasers. Apply to EDWARD WILLIAMS or JOHN BUTLER, Damascusville, Mahoning county, Ohio. au26-sep30

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.

The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 21x90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Bigelow Brothers, with the two-story brick, No. 129 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.

THOS. B. UPDIKE,
au9-tf Manchester Savings Bank.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, plats, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards, with street. For sale or rent, two and a half story BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars inquire of

A. ROESSING,
jy3-tf 42 Fifth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE,
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of Timber.
JAMES O'HARA,
jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES.

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Pattison, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my24

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell a FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 160 acres, of which 100 are cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE; also in a good state of cultivation. The balance is underlaid with an excellent stratum of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness which has been opened in several places. Also, a FARM in Beaver county, Pa. Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata

The Daily Commercial

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Day Express	9:50 a m	Mail
Mail Accommodn	5:30 a m	Fast Line
Phila. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail
Philla. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Expr's
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Philla. Express
Johnstown Accn'n	5:00 p m	Johnstown Accn
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station
2d " "	11:30 a m	2d " "
3d " "	4:35 p m	3d " "
4th " "	6:30 p m	4th " "
Penn Accommodn	10:30 p m	Penn Accommd'n

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:10 a m	Express
Express	2:40 p m	Express
Express	6:00 p m	Express
Express	3:00 p m	Express
Mail	7:00 p m	Mail

N. Castle & Erie, 6:40 a m; N. Castle & Erie, 8:30 p m. New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 8:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:10 a m	Express
Express	2:40 p m	Express
Mail	9:00 a m	Mail

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail
Express	3:00 p m	Express
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NINTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling liquor, filed in the Clerk's Office, up to September 6th, 1865:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
John O'Connor,	tavern,	First Ward, Pittsburgh
Frank C. Waigand,	do	do
Patrick Henry,	do	do
James Moran,	do	do
Ed. Dean,	do	do
John Fagg,	do	do
Henry Shields,	do	do
Robert Auth,	eating-house,	do
D. B. Sutton	other goods,	do
Rebecca Grundin,	tavern,	Second Ward, do
Thomas Smith,	do	do
Henry Shaler,	do	do
Levi Lewis,	do	do
John S. Kennedy,	do	do
Louis Dubbel,	eating-house,	do
Daniel Williams,	do	do
John Quigley,	do	do
Catherine Ward,	other goods,	do
Louisa Wolf	do	Third Ward, do
Robert Steel,	tavern,	Fourth Ward, do
Wm. Rueckelsen,	do	do
Jas. Bryer & Co.,	other goods,	do
Henry Wilette,	tavern,	Fifth Ward, do
John J. Snyder,	eating house,	Sixth Ward, do
J. H. Sanders,	other goods,	do
Fred. Eversmann,	do	do
A. C. Whitehead,	do	do
Jas. Richards	tavern,	Eighth Ward, do
Henry T. Read,	eating-house,	do
Jas. Campbell,	other goods,	do
Bartele Gallisath,	tavern,	Tenth Ward, do
Joseph Ludwig,	eating house,	do
Louis Buchter,	do	do
J. M. Robitzer,	do	do
Jos. Schaible,	do	do
Michael Fisher,	tavern,	Second Ward, Allegheny
Jas. York,	do	do
John H. Brown,	eating-house,	do
Guckenheimer Bros.,	other g'ds,	Third Ward, do
August Halbel,	eating-house,	Fourth Ward, do
Geo. W. Dawson,	do	do
Matthew Zirhut,	do	do
Jacob Rall,	tavern,	Borough of Birmingham
John Mitchell,	do	do East do
Lizzie Meyer,	other goods,	do do
Samuel McCune,	tavern,	do East Elizabeth,
John G. Taylor,	do	do West Elizabeth,
W. M. Johnston,	do	do Lawrenceville,
Philip Herpel,	do	do Manchester,
Geo. Grundy,	eating-house,	do do
Thos. Clark,	tavern,	do McKeesport,
John E. Stouts,	do	do do
John M. Snyder,	do	do do
John Morrison,	do	do Tarentum,
Mathias Kopf,	eating-house,	Collins township,
Jan. B. Langler,	do	do do
S. Str. chan,	tavern,	Elizabeth township,
Robert Clark,	eating-house,	do do
Elijah Marshall,	tavern,	Findley township,
John Steinhilber,	do	do Mifflin township.
Chris. Diersieh,	do	do
Geo. Hoffman,	other goods,	do
Samuel Tomer,	tavern,	Penn township.
Louis Stein,	eating-house,	Peebles township.
Jonathan Mulles,	tavern,	Plum township.
Frank Piffer,	eating-house	Ross township.
Gotlieb Hoich,	other goods,	Sewickley township.
Chas. Miller,	tavern,	Shaler township.
A. B. McAllister,	do	Snowden township.
Margaret McGuire,	do	Lower St. Clair town'sp
John B. Risser,	eating-house,	do do
Pat. Gallagher,	tavern,	Versailles township.
Geo. Fry,	do	Wilkins township.
John H. Mayer,	do	do do
Jacob Simmindinger	eating-house,	Reserve township.

The Court will sit on Wednesday, the 27th day of September, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office before the day of hearing.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or they will be revoked according to law.

se16-td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY,)
No. 20 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., September 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. noon, FRIDAY, September 29, 1865, or the purchase of about

One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Head of Prime Beef Cattle,

in lots of ten and upwards.

These cattle are all in prime condition, having been on hand several months, and fed daily with hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. A rare an opportunity for the purchase of extra fine beef is seldom found.

Proposals must state the number it is proposed to purchase, and the price per pound gross.

The cattle to be weighed by the State weigher on delivery, and the weights, as rendered by him, to be the standard by which all bills are to be settled.

Terms of sale, cash in Government funds. A deposit of fifty (50) per cent. to be made on notification of acceptance of bid, the balance to be paid when the cattle are delivered.

Successful bidders to be allowed ten days in which to remove their stock.

The cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement till September 28, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, at the Cattle Depot and Corral adjoining the Government Hay Scales on the Franklin Road, near Baltimore.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if they are deemed not advantageous to the United States.

The lots will be arranged numerically from Nos 1 to 1,730, and the awards will be made in the same order unless a particular lot or lots be designated in the bid. In no case will the skipping of numbers be allowed.

Proposals must be upon blank forms furnished at this office. Telegrams will not receive attention unless the same are prepaid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Beef Cattle," sealed and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General Thos. Wilson, C. S., U. S. A. W. H. PARKHURST,
se14-tse29 Captain and C. S.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals for supplying the troops at Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, with

FRESH BEEF

For six months, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1865, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1866, will be received by the subscriber until the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened.

The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, checks and shanks to be excluded. The days of issue, the proportionate quantity of beef required, and the terms and conditions of the contract, can be ascertained on application to the subscriber, at Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa. First Lieutenant Ordnance, A. A. C.

se9-15-tse22

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT

CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET.

This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,

Done to order on short notice.

W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.
WM. STARK, Manager, McKeesport.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. BROWN WM. STEVENSON,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

TENANT FARM OIL COMPANY.

Office, cor. Penn and Wayne sts.

This Company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	81 00

OFFICERS:

President, S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer, ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Graham,	Frank Snyder,
James Graham,	J. G. Wer
Stephen Lawson,	R. W. Ritchie.

au30-1f

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

my13 136 WOOD STREET

REVOLVERS OF EVERY KIND—

☞ For sale by JAMES BOWN,
1f8 136 Wood street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 15, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 7-30's		90 90
Gold	40 00	.....
Lawrence County 6's	.....	78 00
Beatmen's Insurance	.....	50 00
Cash Insurance	50 50	52 62
Eureka	.....	74 12
Allegheny Valley R. R.	.....	120 00
German National Bank	.....	95 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National	.....	96 00
National Bank of commerce	.....	126 00
People's National Bank	104 00	.....
Tradesmen's	.....	120 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	.....	6 25
Columbia Oil	25 00	.....
Eldorado	.....	1 00
Merchants'	.....	35
Mechanics'	.....	95
Oil Valley	.....	30
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 05
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 15
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	27
Coal Hill's Mining Co	.....	1 35
Culbertson Run Oil	.....	85
Phoenix	.....	1 10
Phillips	.....	5 00
Franklin and Sandy Coal and Oil Co	.....	95
Mississippi	.....	35
Jones, Ferry Co. (toll paid up)	.....	60 00
Gold at H'A. M., 143.		

FRIDAY, September 15, P. M.

The bid column of the stock list is almost a blank, showing that stocks to-day were not inquired for.

—In oil shares the feeling is not very buoyant or even hopeful, except a few names that own producing wells, and have already accumulated a good deal in bank awaiting a rise in the market price, which is looked for with some certainty to occur in a very short time. Were oil up to eight dollars a barrel at the mouth of Oil Creek, there are some of the local companies would pay a very liberal dividend to the stockholders sufficient to make up for the long dry spell. In Philadelphia the oil stock market has become that almost beyond precedent, and seemingly without any signs of recovery.

—In view of a remodelling of the revenue system there was appointed by the Government some time ago a board of commissioners, consisting of three well-qualified persons, who are engaged in a diligent examination of the system of other countries, and of the practical working of our own revenue laws and regulations in operation now. It is a task of great magnitude which they have before them, and it is believed that their researches will be of much utility and value. Of course, their power does not go beyond recommendations, which it will lay before Congress to adopt, only just so far as it may be deemed advisable. Next in importance to the serious task of restoring the Southern States to their normal relations is the duty of judiciously altering the system of revenue, which is the basis and security for the payment of the interest and principal of the National debt. That system now hardly deserves the name, for it contains many unjust inequalities. The people, no longer engrossed by the stirring events of war, very naturally give more attention to the doings of the tax-gatherer, and feel, as never before, all that appears to be inequitable, while they have confidence that the existing features of the law that are faulty will be rectified at an early day.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided what constitutes a commercial broker. He says that any person traveling about the country, seeking orders for goods, during whatever proportion of his time, and however related to the manufacturer or dealer, (even if the manufacturer or dealer himself,) is held to be a commercial broker, and as such must procure a license. The construction, besides being rendered necessary by the terms of the law, is clearly equitable. If the agent of a New York house appears in your city, asking orders for goods, he competes directly with the dealers in such goods in that market, and there is as much propriety in requiring him to be licensed as if he were a peddler, and carried a stock with him.

—We learn that counterfeit compound interest notes, of the denomination of one hundred dollars, dated May 1, 1865, made their appearance in Philadelphia yesterday. They are said to be well executed, and likely to deceive competent judges. Bankers and merchants in our city would do well to keep an eye on all who tender such money.

—The New York *World* says: "The largest month's business of dry goods ever transacted in the metropolis, was during the thirty days ending September 10th, 1865. The city was swept clear of cotton goods, and so importunate and incessant were the orders that the manufacturers have been asking and getting from sixty to one hundred per cent. upon the cost value of their goods. But this was too good to last, and trade has come to a sudden and unexpected pause. Retailers have discovered that consumers won't stand the enormous advance on dry goods, as compared with the early summer prices, and so they refuse to buy. Prices have declined already, and they may be, and ought to be a tumble. With an abundance of raw cotton at a moderate price, and the mills all over the country at work, there will soon be no goods enough at fair rates, if consumers will hold up a little. Manufacturers cannot expect to get thirty five cents per yard for prints which cost them only fifteen cents, for more than a month at a time. Consumers do right in "striking" against so enormous a profit."

—The demand for copper mining shares in Boston according to the *Advertiser* is on the increase, and as the principal operators have returned from their summer vacations more life and animation is anticipated. There is a rumor on the street, "communication," in Hancock: the steady rise and the persistent purchases of a large amount of cash stock the last few days give evidence that something is going on. The closing price was 12, an advance of $1 25 per share since yesterdays. Copper Falls was firmer, closing at 23¾. Humboldt steady at 2¾.

—The receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from all sources, for July, 1865, were $239,854 23, and for the corresponding month last year, $181,288. Increase, $56,566 23. The total earnings from January 1st to July 31st, 1865, were $1,757,540 33, and for the same time in 1864, $1,148,329 83. Increase, $609,210 50.

The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending September 9:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Merchants'.....	East Saginaw, Mich.....	$200,000
Washington County..	Williamsport, Md.....	150,000
Scituate.....	Scituate, R. I.....	50,000
First.....	Portland, Oregon.....	100,000
National Exchange..	Wakefield, R. I.....	70,000
First.....	Paris, Ill.....	80,000
Crofton.....	New York City.....	200,000
Capital of new banks.....		$850,000
Previously authorized.....		1,894,104,335

The National Banks now have an aggregate

capital of	$94,950,335
Amount of circulation issued to the National Banks for the week	2,894,375
Previously issued	177,487,220
Total	$179,951,570

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,)
SATURDAY, September 16, 1865.

BUSINESS—The weather yesterday being more favorable, the sales were more liberal; so far as relates to prices we have no change particularly to notice. The receipts of produce were not large but sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Our rivers are in fair navigable order; in fact, we have rather more water than business. The Flanagher took her departure for Louisville with a fair freight. She was the only departure outside of the regular packets. The Forest City came in. She will leave for Parkersburg to-day on time. The favorite steamer Pilgrim leaves to-day at four P. M., for Zanesville and intermediate ports. The far famed packet steamer America, Captain Golding, takes her departure to day for St. Louis. The Citizen is receiving for her. Paul. She will have dispatch. The magnificent steamer Dictator continues to attract a large share of attention. She will take her departure on Monday. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

LEATHER—The market was steady with a fair demand for the various kinds, viz: Red Sole, 26@42; Oak, do, 37@42; Harness, 36@40; Country Calf, 1 40@1 60; French, do, $2 20@2 75.

HIDES—Steady. Sales of Fresh Butchers at 7c; Green Salted, 9@10c; Sheep and Lamb's pelts, 60c from Butchers. Sales of Dry Flint at 23c, with a good demand.

GROCERIES—The market was strong. Holders were firm in their views. Prices have an upward tendency. Coffee—Sales of Rio at 32@33½c. Sugars were wanted. Sales of Cuba at 14¾@16c. Porto Rico—15¾@16¾c. No New Orleans in market. Crushed active with sales at 19@22c; A Coffee at 19½@20c; B, do, 18½@20½c; Extra C, 19½c; C, 18@18½c. Molasses—New Orleans $1 25@1 30. Porto Rico—$1@1 10. Syrups—$1@1 40. Cuba Molasses, 86@88c. Other ranges from 11½@12c.

SALT—Prices are looking up; holders ask $2 60; sales of 70 bbls at these figures.

EGGS—The demand was in advance of the supply; sales of 57 bbls at 22@23c per dozen.

BUTTER—Was in pretty good demand; holders were asking pretty steep prices; sale of ten packages of choice at 35c; other sales were made at various prices, according to quality.

WHISKY—Holders were firm; we note sales of 75 bbls corn, not rectified, at $2 28@2 30; 40 bbls of 1859, at $4 50.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The market was firm, owing to the late advance. The following are Sawyer's prices:

German and Palm	Soaps	12 cents ₰ lb.
Friend to Woman	"	12 " " do.
Extra No. 1 Rosin	"	8 " " do.
Chemical Olive	"	8 " " do.
Castile or Variegated	"	15 " " lb.
Barbers	"	$3 00 ₰ dozen cakes.
Honey	"	75 cents "
Mould and Dip'd Candles		17 cents ₰ lb.
Crystaline	"	30 " "
Star	"	40 " "

HAY—The reelpts being light, former prices were well maintained. Sales 9 loads at the scales at $19@23 ₰ ton.

FEATHERS—The market was steady, with a fair demand for most descriptions. The largest inquiry was for extra family from winter whereby 1,000 lbs were sold at 75c; other sales were made at $10 25; 25 do at $10 50. Sales 150 bbls in lots, spring, at $9 25@9 30; winter do at $10 50. At the close holders were more inclined to ask an advance.

SEEDS—The sales were limited, at $5 50@6 50 ₰ barrel. Stocks limited.

DYESTUFFS—Dealers were disposed to take hold with freedom. Logwood, Jersey, Sweets—Sales 72 bbls, in lots, at $5 00, $5 50@5 70 ₰ bbl; Sales 75 bushels Irish, at wharf, at 70c.

CHEESE—Was in good demand at the advance we have previously noticed. Sales 30 boxes Factory at 19@20c; 30 do Goshen at 20@21c; 31 do Hamburg at 19c; 50 do W. R. at 18c.

LIME—Sales 50 bbls white at $2 25.

PIG LEAD—Sales 80 pigs at 11½.

VINEGAR—In fair demand, and sales 3 bbls at 33c ₰ gallon.

MILL FEED—Sales 5 tons at $1 50; sales 2 do, Middlings, $1 55.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a fair demand for custom description. Oats—Active; sales 1 car at depot, 48c; sales 900 bush at 47c; 300 do, in store, 90c; 900 do, do, terms, we note sales 300 bush, car, 88c. Barley—sales were made at $1 00@1 25, as per quality. Wheat—The market was not very active, and prices were irregular.

BACON—Prices have further advanced, as will be perceived by the following: Shoulders—10,000 lbs, 18@18½c; Sides—5,000 lbs, 24@24½c; Plain hams, scarce, held at 25½c.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with sales 65 bbls, No. 1, $2 15@2 20. Sales 25 bbls No. 2, $1 95@2 00 ₰ gallon.

FISH—Market steady; sales No. 2 mackerel, $16 50; No. 3, large, $12 50@12 75; medium, 1150 half barrels were sold at private terms.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,)
Saturday, September 16, 1865.

BUSINESS in the oil way was not so active. The sales exhibit a falling off, not for the want of confidence, but simply because purchasers were unable to forward them in sufficient quantities to suit the views of Eastern dealers. The railroads are doing all they can to accommodate. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that heavy parcels are now going by rail that were disposed of some weeks since. The road can only forward so much. So long as they do that no blame can be attached to them. The market was firm for all descriptions at previous prices. The receipts of crude were about 2,500 barrels. The sales were fair, at prices that were current the previous day. Refined—We have no change to note in prices. The sales were restricted, on account of the difficulties we have noted before. Tar was inactive with small sales at $5 per barrel. Lubricating Oil was held at a slight advance. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—Notwithstanding the inactivity in the refined market, we have a fair amount of sales to note in crude, viz: 182 barrels at 21½c, without packages; 685 barrels bulk at 22c; 500 barrels do at 22c; 100 barrels at the same figures; 350 barrels at 20½c, barrels included; sales of 2,000 barrels bulk, to arrive, at 22c; sales of 35 barrels Greene county amber oil at 22½c, barrels returned; sales of 250 barrels at 27c, barrels included.

LUBRICATING OIL—Sales of 40 barrels Eureka B at 75c per gal.

REFINED OILS—Were neglected. The difficulty of forwarding East made buyers hold off. The market will open up in a day or two, or as soon as the rush is over. Sales of 600 barrels brilliant bonded for December delivery at Philadelphia, at 58c; 100 barrels do, present delivery, at 47c; the latter sale is a decline.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Willis	111	J. Gallagher	805
W. P. Logan	300	W. H. Byram	227
Hester Bro.	81	Forschahle	91
D. Bly	21	H. H. Collins	50
Total			1,983

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Oil Company, 215 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Company, 104 barrels tar for Boston.

North American Oil Company, 175 barrel refined oil for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Company, 106 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Erny, Jozeman & Co., 100 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 224 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Weightman & Anderson; 106 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

J. Gracie & Co., 111 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 173 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 329 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Brother & Co., 218 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

GOING WEST.

Forsythe, Brother & Co., 120 barrels refined oil.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Petroleum is dull and heavy, with light sales at 94@95c for crude, 66@68c for refined in bond, and 76@78c free.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,)
Saturday, September 16th, 1865.

The market continues buoyant and although the sales of the week aggregate less than those of last week an additional advance of fully one dollar per ton has been established on leading forge irons. Stocks of strictly neutral and cold short irons are unusually light and are sought after for mixture.

Navigation being restored, receipts of pig iron are largely on the increase and more than equal to current consumption.

Sales that came under our observation were as follows:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons	No. 2, foundry	$45 00—cash.
50 do	No. 2 do do	$1 00—cash.
20 do	No. 1 Isabella	50 00—cash.
150 do	No. 2 Josephine	45 00—cash.
100 do	No. 2, forge Josephine	46 50—cash.
80 do	No. 3, Gladstone	50 00—cash.

CHARCOAL.

In charcoal but little has been done.

200 tons Cold short	$45—cash.
100 do Lake Superior	55—4 months.

A few small sales of Hanging Rock are reported at the range of $50 to $55 cash to 4 months.

BLOOMS.

Strictly No. 1 blooms are scarce and in request; 25 tons No. 1 Juniata at $130, cash.

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,)
PITTSBURGH, September 15, 1865.

The Iron and Nail market was steady with a fair demand. The present rise in our rivers will no doubt increase the demand. We notice a number of parcels being shipped by the river. Prices have undergone no change. The following are the card rates:

FLAT BAR.

1¾ to 6 by ½ to 1 Inch	4¾
2 to 6 by 1 to 1¾ inch	4¾
1¾ to 1½ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	5¼
1¾ to 1½ by 5-16	5½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	6¾

HEAVY BAND.

2 to 6 by ⅛ and 8-16 Inch	5¾
1¾ to 1½ by ⅜ and 8-16 inch	5¾
1¾ to 1½ by ½ and 8-16 inch	5¾
⅝ to 1, by ⅜ and 8-16 inch	6¾

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2½ to 6 Inch	5¾
2½ and 2 Inch	6¼
1¾ and 1½ Inch	6¾
1 and 1¼ Inch	7¼
⅞ inch	7¾
¾ inch	8¼
⅝ inch	9¼

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 2¼ Inch	4¾
2¼ inch to 2¾ inch	5¼
3 to 3¾ inch	6¼
4 inch and upwards	7¼
⅞ and ¾ Inch	6¼
⅝ inch	7¼
½ inch	8¼
7-16 inch	9¼
⅜ inch	10¼
5-16 inch	12¼

OVAL.

¾ to 1¼ Inch	5¾
⅞ and ¾ Inch	6¾
½ inch	7¾
⅜ inch	8¾
⅝ inch	9¾

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ Inch	5¾
⅞ and ¾ inch	6¾
½ inch	7¾
⅜ inch	8¾
Wagon Box Iron	5¾

SHEET.

	American	Charcoal.
No. 10 to 17	6¾	8¼
" 18 to 21	7¼	9¼
" 22 and 23	8¼	10¼
" 27	9¼	11¼

All sheets over 28 inch wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra.

8-16, ¾ and 5-16 inch thick	6¾

Over 60 inches in width, ¾ cent. ₰ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS.

Punched and Counter Sunk.

1½ to 2, by ½ to ¾ inch	5¾
1 by ¾ and 7-16 inch	5¾
1¼ by ¾ and ½ inch	6¾
1¼ by ⅝ inch	6¾

T RAIL.

16 lbs to the yard	5¼
20	6¼
Juniata Nail Rods	11¼
Norway	
Guard Iron, ¾x¾x¾	
¾x¾x9-16	

COAL SCREEN IRON.

1¾ by ⅝ by 5-16	7
1 by ½ by 5-16	8

ANGLE IRON.

2½ x 2½ inch	6
2½ x 1¾ inch	5¾
2 and 1½ by 2 inch	5¾
2 and 1½ by 1½ inch	6¾
1¾ by 1 inch	6¾
1¼ by ¾ inch	7¾
1 by ¾ inch	8¾
Jumiata Iron—cts ₰ lb over "American."	

Iced to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads.

4d and 5d	"	"	$5 75
6d and 7d	"	"	6 00
8d and 9d	"	"	6 50
10	"	"	6 50
20	"	"	7 00
30 Fine	"	"	8 00
40	"	"	9 00
50 Lining	"	"	9 50
Clinch	"	"	7 50
Cut Spikes	"	"	6 00

Casing Nails, 6d $6 75, 8d $6 00, 10d $6 25, 12d $6 25, 16d $6 25.

Finishing Nails, 6d $7 25, 8d $7 00, 10d $6 75, 12d $6 75, 16d $6 75.

Barrel Nails, 4-in $8 50, 1 in $7 75, 1¼ in $7 00, 1¾ in $7 50, 2 in $8 00.

Tobacco Nails, 6d $6 50, 8d $6 25, 10d $6 00.

WROUGHT SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES.

½ Inch	7¾
5-8 Inch	7¾
¾ inch	8¾
⅞ inch	9¾

TERMS

Note or acceptance at 60 days, with Exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if required on demand. Payments to be made at par in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than 50 dollars.

ABATEMENT.

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards. 25 cents per keg off iron, in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

SEPT. 16, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the card rates up to last evening:

Manilla Cordage	23
Tarred Rope	24
Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope	23
American Hacked Hemp Laid Cordage	22
American Hemp Rope	21
Hwaseline, Mawline, &c	21
Spun Yarn	24
American Hemp, Package	21
Oakum	13
Bed Cords, Manilla	$6 00
" Hemp	3 50
Twines	40
Sash and Bell Cords	40
Terms, net cash.	

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16, 1865.—The following is a precise list of the best quality of Refined Cast Steel—square, flat, octagon, and ordinary sizes, viz.:

2¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 1⅞, 1¾, & 2 Inch	-	-	-	-	-	-	19c
2¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2¼, 2½, and 3 inch	-	-	-	-	-	-	20c
4-16, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, and 4 inch	-	-	-	-	-	-	21c
4-16 to 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	23c
⅝ to 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	25c
¾ to 6-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	27c
5-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	30c
5-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	33c
¼	-	-	-	-	-	-	36c

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16.—The market was firm. Prices have further advanced. The rates to last evening were:

Water, ₰ lb	9¼ cts	Soda	11¼ cts
Butter	11¼	Boston	11¼
Sugar	13¼		

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—81. Nicholas, 1; Maple Shade, 6; Curtin, 2; Dalzell, 2½; Caldwell, 1½; Major Shade, 6; Curtin, 2; Dalzell, 2½; Caldwell, 1½; McClintock, 144; Excelsior, 16; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1; Corplainter, 1½; Sugar Creek 6; Eldorado, 5; Mingo, 2; Junction, 2½.

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

Sept. 16.—The market during the week was steady, but not very active. Sales were confined to limited transactions at the following figures:

108 Lump	$	20@	25 ₰ lb
Black 1 Lump			22 ₰ lb
Virginia Twist		45@	50 ₰ lb
Navy		20@	30 ₰ lb
Bright	1 10@	1	25 ₰ lb
Cut and Dry		35@	40 ₰ lb

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,)
Friday, September 15, 1865.

Alcohol is a shade higher under an assurance of no probable reduction in the tax on spirits. We also note an advance in Quinine, Morphia, Opium and Castor Oil.

Rhubarb Root is scarce, and tends upward; it may go much higher than our present quotations.

Zinc Paints are firm, at an advanced figure; the other changes in the list are unimportant.

Acid Acetic	48	to	50	lb
" Citric	1 06	to	1 12	"
" Oxalic	46	to	48	"
" Tartaric	1 03	to	1 08	"
Alcohol 98 @ 99	1 65	to	1 70	gal.
38 @ 0	1 70	to	1 75	"
Aloes, Cape	35	to	38	lb
" Socotrine	85	to	1 00	"
Ammonia Carb	23	to	26	"
" Aqua ff	12	to	16	"
Annotta	1 00	to	1 10	"
Ashes, Pot	7¾	to	8¾	"
" Pearl	9	to	10	"
" Pearlash	9	to	9½	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 25	to	1 30	"
Bay Rum	2 00	to	3 75	₰ gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 00	to	2 10	lb.